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Industrial Resources: Calloway County - Murray

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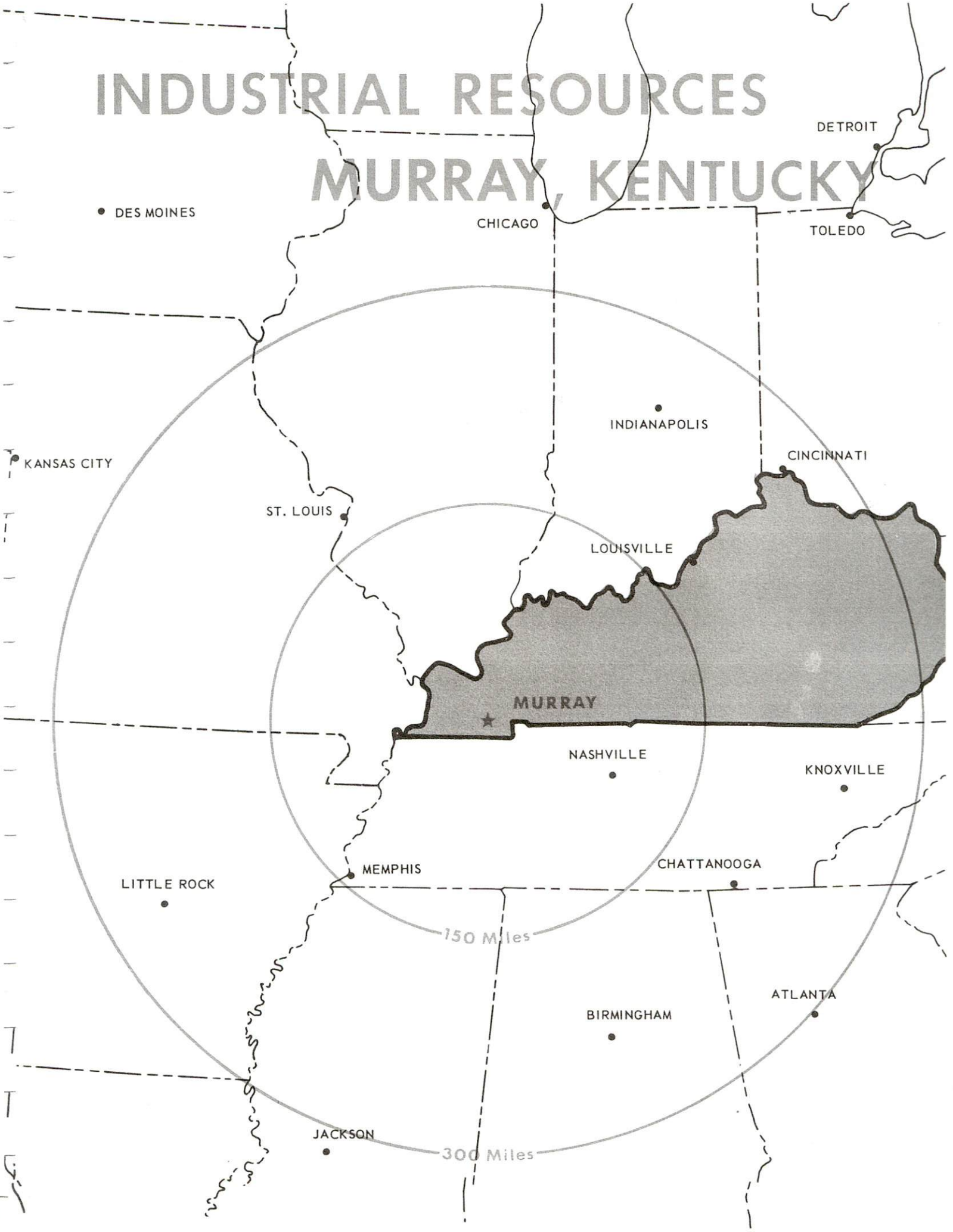
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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

MURRAY, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

MURRAY, KENTUCKY

22054

BY
SCWING MOEN
UNIVERSITY

Prepared by

Murray Chamber of Commerce
and

The Kentucky Department of Economic Development

Frankfort, Kentucky

September, 1961

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

MURRAY, KENTUCKY

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SUMMARY DATA FOR MURRAY, KENTUCKY

POPULATION:

1960 - Murray - 9,303

Calloway County - 20,972

MURRAY LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Calloway and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 4,542 men and 3,537 women. Number of workers available from Calloway County - 1,008 men and 967 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: The Louisville & Nashville Railroad serves Murray.

Air: Barkley Field, Paducah, 43 miles, and Paris-Henry County Airport, Paris, Tennessee, 20 miles, serve the area.

Trucks: Truck lines serving Murray are Time, Inc.; Wehby System; Mohawk Motor Lines; Harper Truck Lines; and Arnold Ligon Truck Line.

Water: Nearest ports are located at Paducah, Kentucky and Cairo, Illinois.

Bus Lines: Western Kentucky Stages and Southeastern Greyhound Lines serve Murray.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM MURRAY, KENTUCKY TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	365	Lexington, Ky.	290
Birmingham, Ala.	332	Louisville, Ky.	238
Chicago, Ill.	470	Nashville, Tenn.	112
Cincinnati, Ohio	357	New York, N.Y.	1,000
Detroit, Mich.	611	Pittsburgh, Pa.	921
Knoxville, Tenn.	307	St. Louis, Mo.	212

UTILITIES:

Electricity: Murray Electric Plant Board purchases power from TVA. Calloway County is served by West Kentucky RECC.

Natural Gas: Natural gas is distributed by the municipally owned system whose source of supply is Texas Gas Transmission Corporation.

Water: Water is distributed by the Municipal Water Works of Murray.

Sewerage: The city owned sewerage system serves Murray by separate storm and sanitary sewers.

POPULATION AND LABOR

Population Growth

The following table shows population and rate of growth in Murray, Calloway County, and Kentucky.

Table 1

Population Growth in Murray, Calloway County and Kentucky
1900-1960

<u>Year</u>	<u>Murray</u>		<u>Calloway County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>
	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Increase</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Increase</u>	<u>% Increase</u>
1900	1,822	---	17,633	---	---
1910	2,089	12.8	19,887	11.2	6.6
1920	2,415	13.5	20,802	6.5	5.5
1930	2,891	16.5	17,662	-17.7	8.2
1940	3,773	23.4	19,041	7.2	8.8
1950	6,035	37.5	20,147	5.5	3.5
1960	9,303	35.2	20,972	4.0	3.2

Per cent of Nonwhite Population in City and County: 8.2

Per cent of Foreign Born Population in City and County: 0.3

Labor Force*

Definition of Population Trend:

The Murray labor supply area is defined for purposes of this statement to include Calloway, Graves, Marshall, and Trigg Counties. The population centers of all area counties are within 30 miles of Murray which makes commuting feasible from any point in the area.

According to the 1960 United States Bureau of Census, the population of this 4-county area was 76,092, which was an increase of 1,511 from the 1950 Census of 74,581.

* Kentucky Department of Economic Security Labor Supply Statement For The Murray, Kentucky Area.

Economic Characteristics of the Area:

According to the 1959 Census of Agriculture, the area is economically agricultural with approximately 7,669 people employed in this industry. There were 3,287 farms in the area listed as commercial. Of this number, 955 area farms and 325 Calloway County farms had an income of less than \$2,500. Calloway County had 1,968 employed in agricultural jobs in 1959.

In December 1960, there were 6,101 manufacturing jobs in the area, with 1,075 of this number in Calloway County. Graves County had 2,983 persons employed in manufacturing, which was the greatest number of manufacturing jobs of any area county.

Per capita income for the state in 1957 was \$1,372, as estimated by the University of Kentucky Bureau of Business Research. Area counties ranged from \$864.00 in Trigg to \$1,576.00 in Marshall.

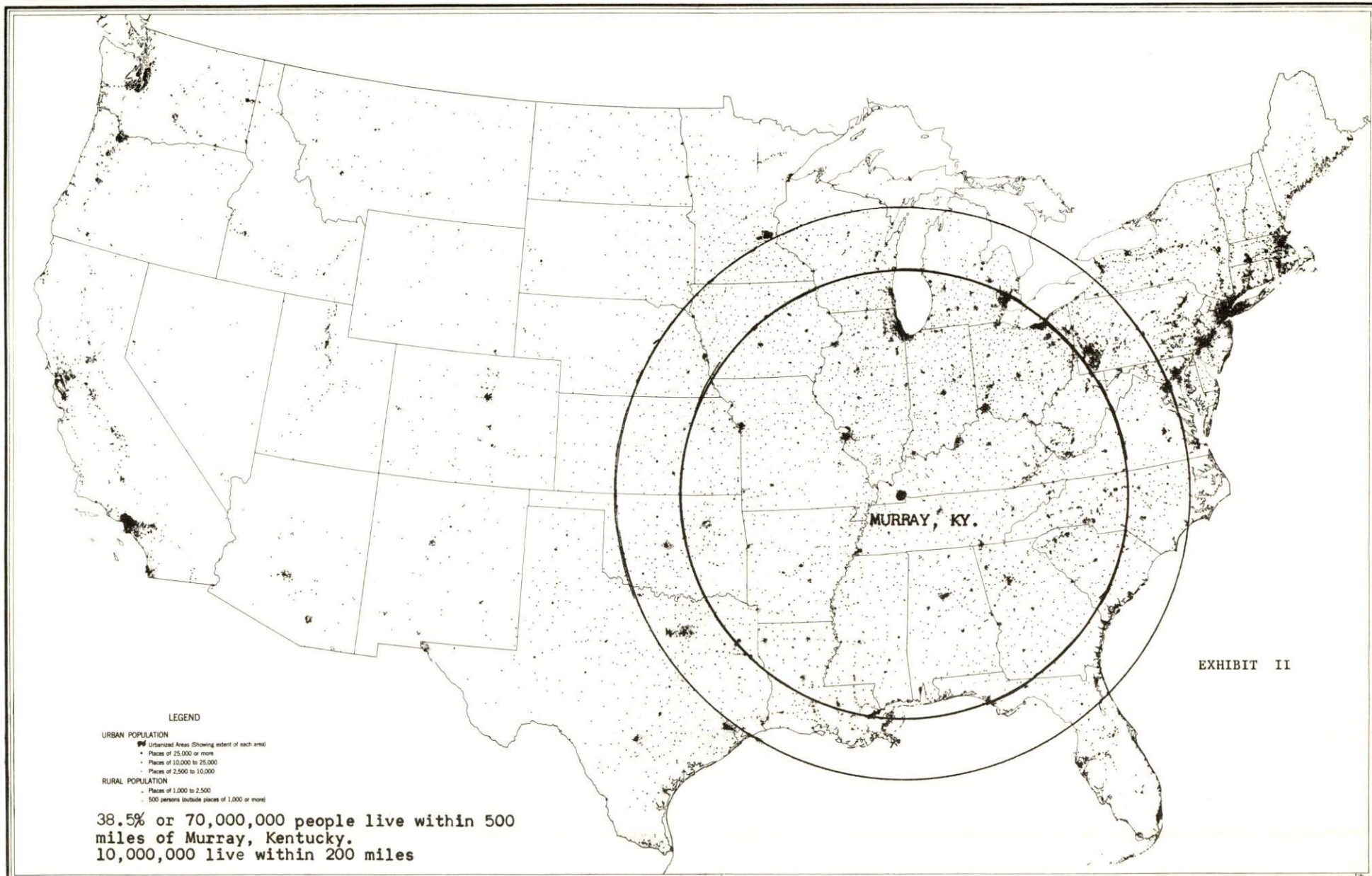
Estimated Labor Supply for Industrial Jobs:

There are three major components of the estimated area labor supply.

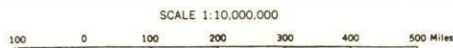
- (1) The total currently unemployed.
- (2) Men who would shift from low paying jobs such as farming, and women not now in the labor force but who would enter if jobs were available.
- (3) The future labor supply due to the aging of the population and measured here by the number of boys and girls becoming eighteen years of age during the next ten years.

It is estimated that there are 4,542 men and 3,537 women in the Murray area who would be available for industrial jobs. Calloway County alone could furnish 1,008 men and 967 women included in the above total.

In addition to the current labor supply, 7,060 boys and 6,664 girls in the area will become eighteen years of age during the next ten years, with 1,817 boys and 1,734 girls of this number residing in Calloway County. It is likely that at least 80 per cent of the boys and 40 per cent of the girls will want jobs upon reaching working age.



Base map from original by United States Geological Survey
Subject data from 1950 Census of Population



ALBERS EQUAL AREA PROJECTION-STANDARD PARALLELS 29½° AND 45½°

PRINTED BY U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY WASHINGTON, D. C.

EDITION OF 1956

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950

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MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Existing Firms, Products and Employment

The following list of manufacturing firms indicates something of the demand for labor and products available in the immediate area of Murray, and Calloway County.

Table 2

Manufacturing Firms, Products and Employment

<u>Firm</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Employment</u>		
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Brausa Harness Co.	Brausa harness	1	0	1
Calloway Mfg. Co.	Cotton work pants	34	294	328
Calloway Monument Co.	Monuments	3	0	3
J.G. Chemist Co.	Adhesives	7	0	7
Ellis Popcorn	Bulk processing	10	1	11
Fitts Block & Tile Co.	Concrete and light weight block, ready-mixed concrete	15	0	15
Gee-Gee Popcorn Co.	Popcorn	1	3	4
Geurin Concrete Products	Tile, septic tanks	12	0	12
Greater Kentucky Publications	Newspaper publishing job printing	6	2	8
Hutson Chemical Co.	Fertilizer	7	0	7
Kelly Produce Co.	Dressed poultry	3	1	4
Kentucky Popcorn Co.	Processed Popcorn	5	0	5
Ledger & Times	Newspaper publishing, job printing	11	2	13
Miller & Shekell	Rough hardwood	6	0	6
Murray Coal & Ice Co., Inc.	Ice	4	0	4
Murray Fabrics Inc.	Cotton tubing, surgical stockinettes	3	3	6
Murray Knitting Co.	Knitted oil filters and lamp mantles	4	0	4
Murray Machine & Tool Co.	Fuel, gas & septic tanks	3	0	3
The Murray Mfg. Co.	Gas & electric ranges	765	20	785
Murray Marble & Granite Works	Monuments	5	0	5
Outland Seed & Popcorn Co.	Processed popcorn & seeds	3	0	3

<u>Firm</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Employment</u>		
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Parker Pop Corn Co.	Hybrid Popcorn	4	0	4
Ryan Milk Co.	Non-fat milk, condensed milk	46	7	53
Shoemaker Popcorn Co.	Processed Popcorn	19	3	22
641 Slaughter House	Custom slaughtering & processing of meats	5	1	6
Sykes Bros. Lumber Co.	Rough dimensional lumber	22	1	23
Taylor Seed Co.	Seed	3	0	3
Otis Valentine	Job printing	1	1	2
West Kentucky Brikcrete Co.	Building block	4	0	4
Winslow Engineering, Inc.	Lube oil, fuel oil & water filter elements	10	69	79
Mining:				
Absorbent Clay Products Co.	Absorbent clays	3	0	3
Mid-South Clay Co., Inc.	Absorbent clays	7	0	7
Murray Sand Co.	Silica sand	4	0	4

Unionization:

Unions represented in the area include: International Union United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America AFL-CIO; United Auto Workers, AFL-CIO; and United Packing House Workers of America, AFL-CIO.

Wages:

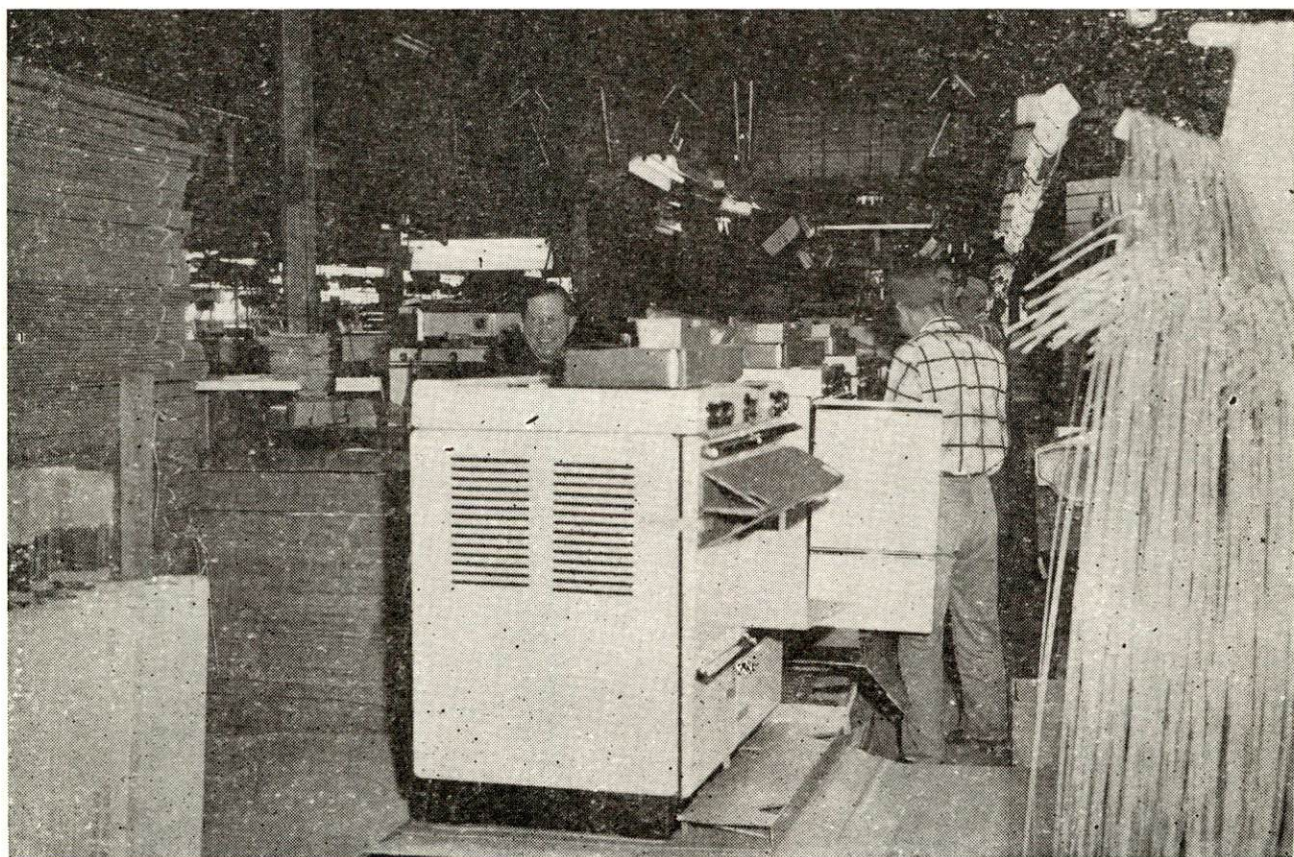
Specific rates by job classification will be provided on a personal basis, by the management of manufacturing firms in Murray. Arrangements for obtaining this information and other labor data such as fringe benefits, can be made through the Murray Chamber of Commerce or the Kentucky Department of Economic Development.

Labor-Management Relations:

Labor-management relations in Murray are described locally as excellent.



FRUIT-OF-THE-LOOM CLOTHING



TAPPAN RANGES

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Murray is served by the Paducah & Memphis Division of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, operating between Paducah and Memphis. Freight service is provided daily, the cars being picked up in the morning and taken to Paducah where they are switched to north and south through-trains. There is no passenger service provided. Switching service is available on 14 tracks for 110 cars daily. The average number of inbound carloads per month is 160 cars, and the average number of outbound carloads per month is 100. The outbound shipments consist of staves, clay, grain, scrap metal and sand, pig iron, and coke. Railway Express service provides delivery in Murray.

Table 3

Railway Transit Time* From Murray, Kentucky To:

<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Hrs.</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Hrs.</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	20	Louisville, Ky.	20 1/2
Birmingham, Ala.	29	Los Angeles, Calif.	73 1/2
Chicago, Ill.	47	Nashville, Tenn.	7
Cincinnati, Ohio	29 1/2	New Orleans, La.	54 1/2
Cleveland, Ohio	53 1/2	New York, N.Y.	85 1/2
Detroit, Mich.	51	Pittsburgh, Pa.	60 1/2
Knoxville, Tenn.	35 1/2	St. Louis, Mo.	28

Highways

Murray is served by U. S. Highway 641 and by Kentucky Routes 94 and 121. The transportation map shows the railroads, major highways, major waterways, and recreation areas in Kentucky.

* Director of Industrial Development, Louisville and Nashville Railroad, Louisville, Kentucky

Table 4

Highway Distances From Murray, Kentucky To:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	365	Lexington, Ky.	290
Birmingham, Ala.	332	Louisville, Ky.	238
Chicago, Ill.	470	Nashville, Tenn.	112
Cincinnati, Ohio	357	New York, N.Y.	1,000
Detroit, Mich.	611	Pittsburgh, Pa.	921
Knoxville, Tenn.	307	St. Louis, Mo.	212

Truck Lines:

Truck lines serving Murray are Time, Inc., Lubbock, Texas; Wehby System, Mohawk Motor Lines, Nashville, Tennessee; Harper Truck Lines, Benton, Kentucky; and Arnold Ligon Truck Lines, Princeton, Kentucky. Overnight service five days per week to Nashville, Memphis and St. Louis is provided by these lines.

Table 5

Truck Transit Time* From Murray, Kentucky To:

<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Days</u>		<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Days</u>	
	<u>TL</u>	<u>LTL</u>		<u>TL</u>	<u>LTL</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	1	2	Birmingham, Ala.	2	2
Chicago, Ill.	2	2	Cincinnati, Ohio	1	2
Cleveland, Ohio	2	3	Detroit, Mich.	2	3
Knoxville, Tenn.	2	2	Louisville, Ky.	2	2
Los Angeles, Calif.	5	7	Nashville, Tenn.	1	1
New Orleans, La.	2	2	New York, N.Y.	4	4
Pittsburgh, Pa.	2	3	St. Louis, Mo.	1	1

* Time Freight, Inc., Murray, Kentucky

Bus Lines:

Murray is served by the Western Kentucky Stages. It operates between Murray and Mayfield, Paducah, Hopkinsville, Kentucky; Clarksville, Paris, and Nashville, Tennessee. It makes connections with Greyhound Lines at all of these cities. There are 19 buses in and out of Murray daily. Greyhound has through service from St. Louis to Nashville daily.

Airways

The nearest commercial airport is Barkley Field, Paducah, Kentucky. It is 43 miles northwest of Murray. The airport is served by Delta-Chicago & Southern and Ozark Airlines. There is a total of 9 daily flights. There is a 3,000-foot paved runway and 3,500-foot graded runway located at Kentucky Dam Village State Park, 30 miles distant, and a 2,300-foot paved runway at Kentucky Lake State Park, 15 miles distant. The Murray-Calloway Co. Airport is now under construction. Upon completion in late October, 1961, it will have a 3,000-foot runway which can be extended to 7,200 feet.

Water Transportation

Nearest ports are located at Paducah, Kentucky and Cairo, Illinois. There is truck service from both ports. Two commercial terminal sites are available in Calloway County.

UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

Electricity is furnished by the Murray Electric Plant Board. It obtains its power from TVA. There are 69,000-volt transmission lines, broken down to 2,400 / 4,160 volts for the city. There are five substations to facilitate a more even distribution. The following table gives the current rates for electricity in Murray:

If the customer's demand for the month is 50 kilowatts or more:

Demand Charge: First 100 kilowatts of demand per month
@ \$.85 per kilowatt.

Excess over 100 kilowatts of demand per month
@ \$1.00 per kilowatt.

Energy Charge:

		<u>Per Kilowatt Hr.</u>
First	14,000 kilowatt-hours per month	@7.5 mills
Next	26,000 " " " "	@5 "
Next	60,000 " " " "	@4 "
Next	400,000 " " " "	@3 "
Additional Energy		@2.75 "

Natural Gas

Natural gas is distributed in Murray by the municipally owned gas system, whose source of supply is Texas Gas Transmission Corporation's 26" high pressure line. One 6" trunk line runs into the city with BTU content of 1,030, specific gravity of .60 and pressure of 400 psi. Rates are as follows:

A. Residential and Small Commercial rates:

First	1,000 cu. ft. of gas or less	@\$2.00 Net.
Next	1,000 " " " " " "	@ 1.70 per MCF
Next	1,000 " " " " " "	@ 1.20 " "
Next	3,000 " " " " " "	@ 1.00 " "
Next	4,000 " " " " " "	@ .95 " "
Over	10,000 " " " " " "	@ .85 " "
Minimum monthly charge		2.00 " "

B. Medium Commercial rate:

First	6,000 cu. ft. of gas or less	@\$5.50 Net
Next	10,000 " " " " " "	@ .80 per MCF
Next	19,000 " " " " " "	@ .75 " "
Over	35,000 " " " " " "	@ .70 " "
Minimum monthly charge		5.50

C. Large Commercial rate:

First	10,000 cu. ft. of gas or less	@\$ 7.50 Net
Next	15,000 " " " " " "	.70 per MCF
Next	25,000 " " " " " "	.60 " "
Over	50,000 " " " " " "	.55 " "
Minimum monthly charge		7.50

Water

Water is distributed by the Municipal Water Works of Murray. The source of supply is four deep wells. Pumping capacity is 5,000 gpm and storage facilities are a 75,000-gallon elevated tank, 1,250,000-gallon stand-pipe, and 60,000-gallon clear well. Average daily use is 946,580 gallons per day and maximum daily use is 1,900,000 gallons. Eight hours' pumping is needed to meet the average use. The distribution lines range from 6 to 12 inches, with the average pressure maintained at 55 psi. Constant water temperature is 58°F. Improvements worth \$1,256,000 have been made to the water system. Improvements added to the system last year totaled \$73,643 and \$50,000 is being added this year for increased storage. Current rates are as follows:

	<u>Inside City</u>	<u>Outside City</u>
0 to 2,500 gal.	\$1.50	\$1.80
2,500 to 3,500 gal.	2.16	2.61
3,500 to 4,500 gal.	2.82	3.42
4,500 to 5,500 gal.	3.39	4.14
5,500 to 6,500 gal.	3.96	4.86
6,500 to 7,500 gal.	4.44	5.52
7,500 to 8,500 gal.	4.92	6.18
8,500 to 9,500 gal.	5.34	6.72
9,500 to 10,500 gal.	5.76	7.26

Prices continue to lower in proportion as volume increases.

Fuel Oil

Kentucky has four refineries located in Catlettsburg, Louisville, Somerset and Bellevue. Kentucky's fuel supply is supplemented by West Virginia and Ohio operations.

Delivered prices of the various grades may be obtained from the Kentucky Department of Economic Development.

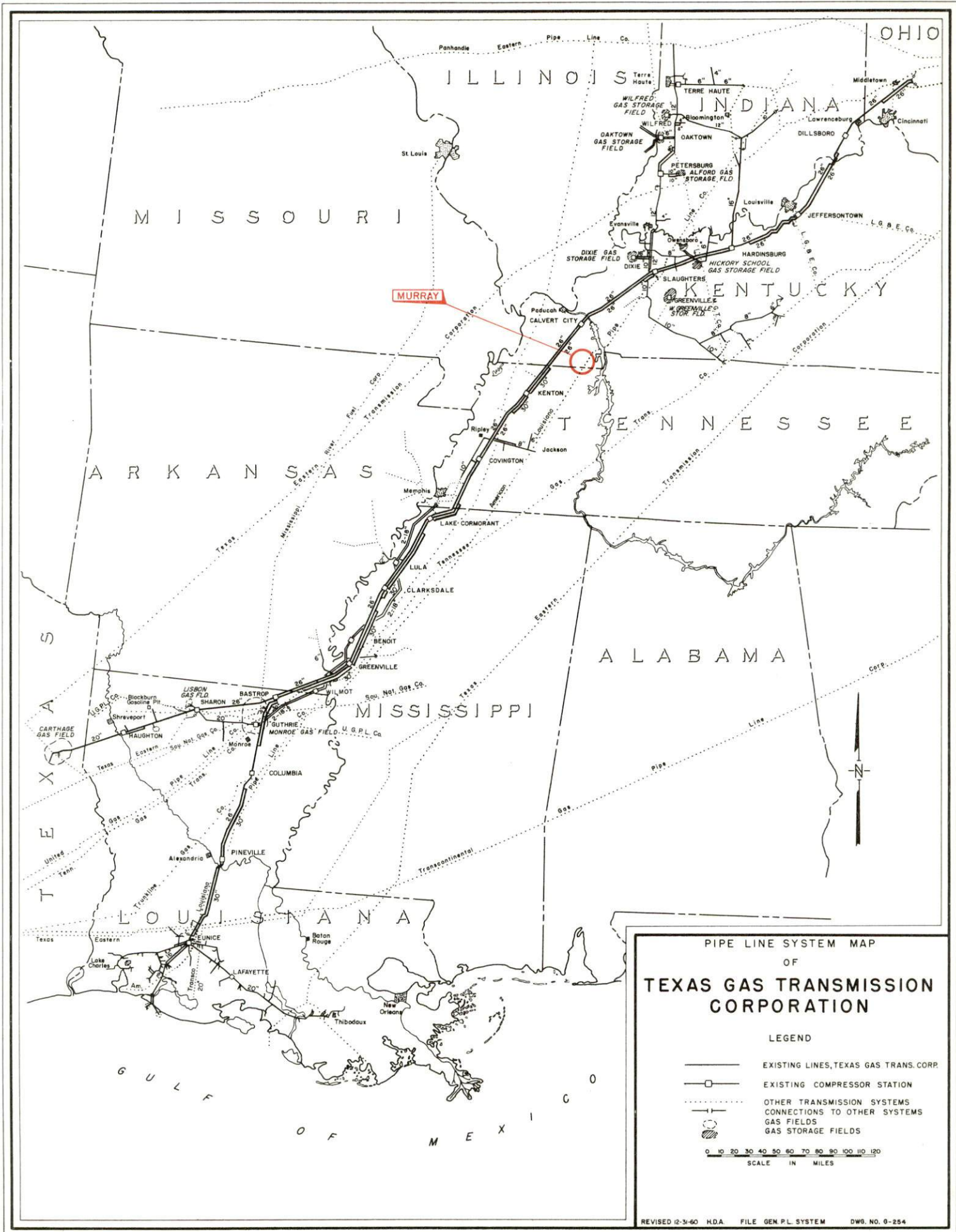
Coal and Coke

Highly volatile bituminous coal is mined extensively in both the Eastern and Western Kentucky coal fields. Murray is supplied coal by the Western Kentucky coal field which produced 30,337,072 tons in 1959. Total Kentucky production in that year was 64,990,298 tons.

High grade coke is available from nearby sources.

Current delivered prices of both coal and coke may be obtained from the Kentucky Department of Economic Development.

* Annual Report, Kentucky Department Mines and Minerals



**PIPE LINE SYSTEM MAP
OF
TEXAS GAS TRANSMISSION
CORPORATION**

LEGEND

- EXISTING LINES, TEXAS GAS TRANS. CORP.
- □ — EXISTING COMPRESSOR STATION
- OTHER TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS
- T — CONNECTIONS TO OTHER SYSTEMS
- GAS FIELDS
- ◐ GAS STORAGE FIELDS

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120
SCALE IN MILES

INDUSTRIAL SITES

Site # 1:

This site, located one-quarter mile northeast of Murray, contains 23.7 acres of level land bounded on the east by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and on the west by U. S. Highway 641. Available utilities include water, gas, sewerage and electricity. This property is owned by the Murray Chamber of Commerce.

Site # 2:

This tract of level land contains 225 acres and is bounded on the west by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Access is by means of a city street which extends to the property. Water, gas, sewers, and electricity are available.

Site # 3:

This is a local piece of property containing 48 acres. This site is bounded on the east by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and other means of access is obtained by a city street which runs into the property. Gas, sewers, water and electricity are available.

Sites #2 and #3 are held under option by the Murray Chamber of Commerce.

Available Industrial Buildings

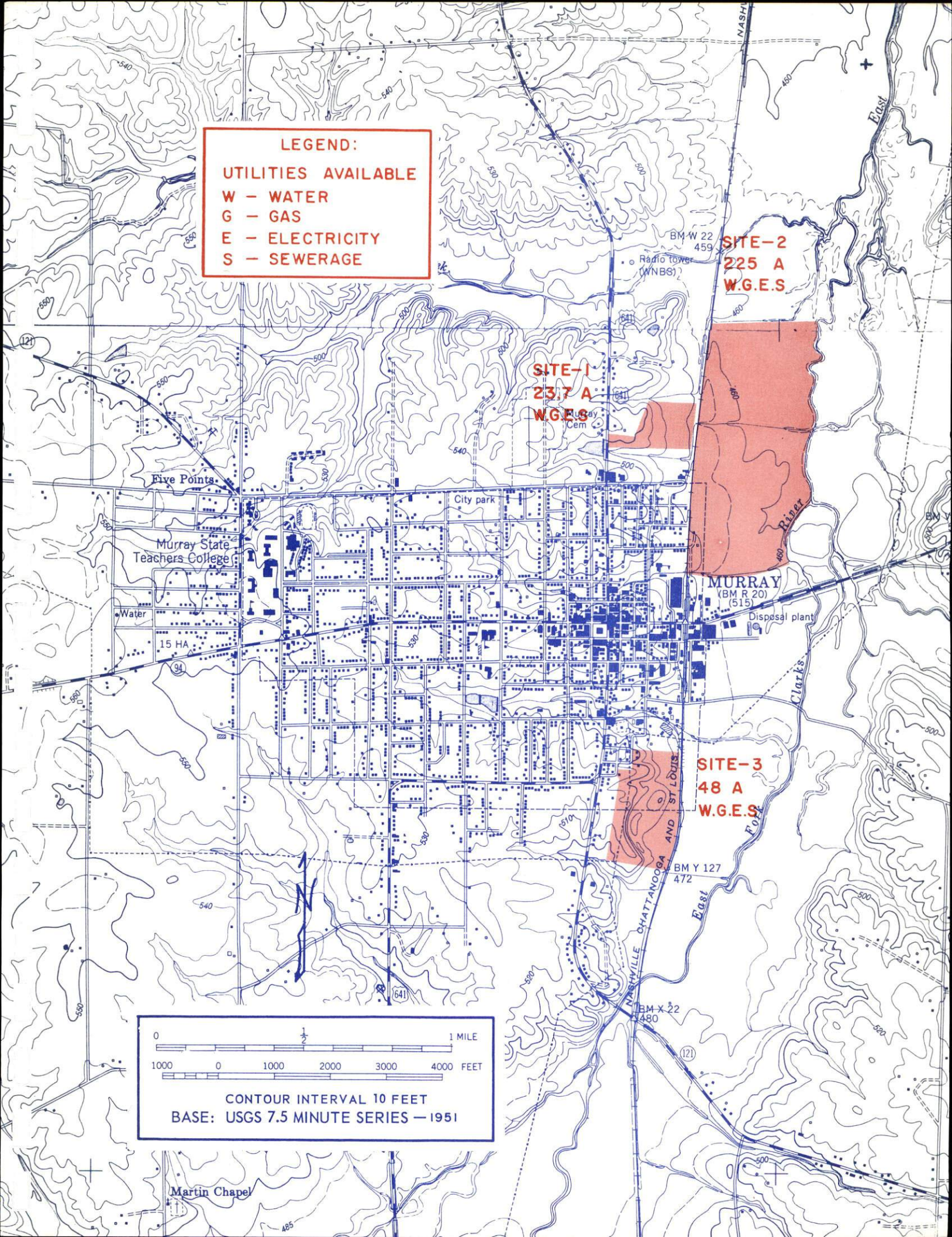
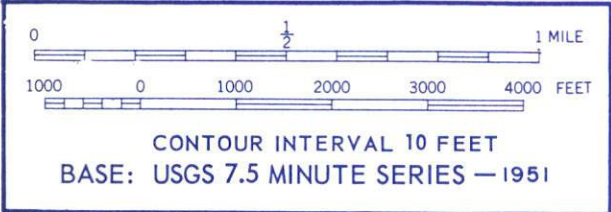
There are six industrial buildings available in Murray for either sale or lease. Information on these buildings may be obtained by contacting the Kentucky Department of Economic Development or the Murray Chamber of Commerce.

LEGEND:
UTILITIES AVAILABLE
W - WATER
G - GAS
E - ELECTRICITY
S - SEWERAGE

SITE-1
23.7 A
W.G.E.S

SITE-2
225 A
W.G.E.S

SITE-3
48 A
W.G.E.S



LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

Murray, a third-class city, has a mayor elected for a four-year term, and 12 councilmen elected for two-year terms.

Laws Affecting Industry

Exemption to Industry:

As provided by state law, Murray may allow a five-year property tax exemption to new industry. This exemption cannot be extended beyond this five-year period.

Business Licenses:

Business and professional licenses are required in Murray. Fees range from \$5.00 to \$10.00.

Planning and Zoning:

The City of Murray established an official Planning Commission in March, 1958. The Murray Planning Commission has been receiving professional planning assistance from the Division of Planning and Zoning, Department of Economic Development, Commonwealth of Kentucky, under the terms of contractual agreement between the Commission and the Department. Utilizing this continuing planning assistance, the Murray Planning Commission has completed a Base Map, Existing Land Use Map, Zoning Ordinance, Zoning Map, Major Street Plan, Subdivision Regulations, Population Survey and Forecast, and Existing Land Use Analysis. The Zoning Ordinance has been adopted by the Murray City Council and is being enforced. The Major Street Plan and Subdivision Regulations will be adopted in Fall, 1961, pending minor revisions in the Major Street Plan. It is anticipated that Murray's active planning program will continue toward its goal of completing all the elements of the general plan for the City's development. Scheduled planning studies for 1962 include Economic Base Survey and Land Use Plan. The Murray Municipal Housing Commission is acquiring sites to construct a 62-unit public housing project. Construction should begin in early fall of 1961.

City Services

Fire Protection:

The Murray Fire Department is staffed with a chief, assistant chief, two captains, ten full-time men, and twelve volunteers. Motorized equipment consists of three trucks: a 1959, 750-gpm Central pumper with hook and ladder; 1960, 750-gpm Howell pumper; and a 1947, 500-gpm General pumper. All equipment is equipped with two-way radios.

West Kentucky Firemen's Training Association Session was conducted in Murray in the summer of 1960.

Murray has a Class 6 fire insurance rating. The basic insurance rate per \$100 assessed value for masonry and wooden dwellings located inside the city limits is \$.14 and \$.20, respectively. The rates outside the city limits are \$.42 and \$.62, respectively.

Police Protection:

The Murray Police Department consists of a chief and 10 patrolmen. Equipment consists of two squad cars with a two-way radio, which is able to contact the county sheriff or deputy at all times. A Kentucky State Police Headquarters Post is at Mayfield, 22 miles distant.

Garbage and Sanitation:

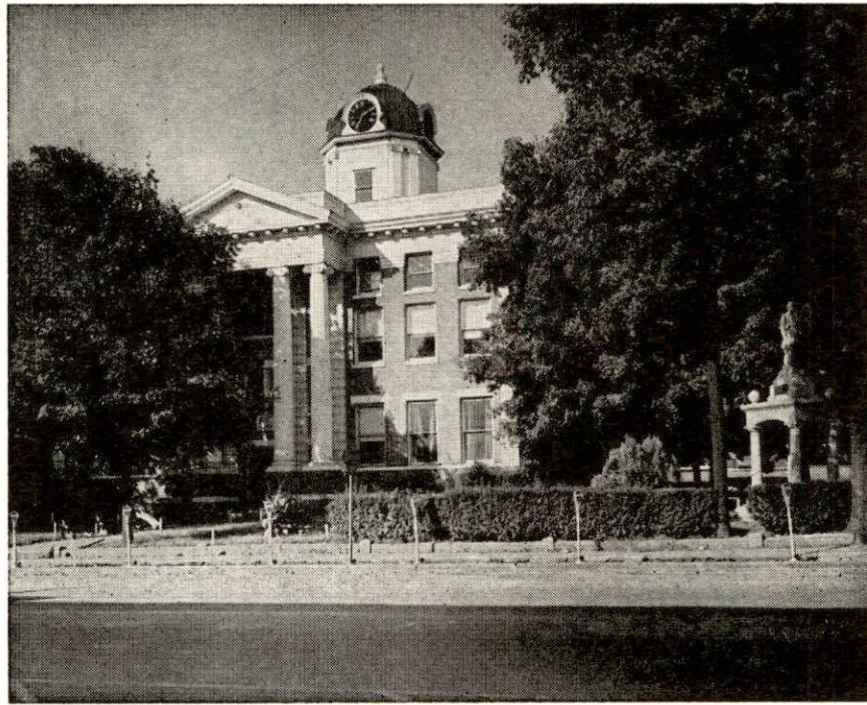
A municipally owned organization, with a crew of 5 men and one truck, collect garbage daily in the business district and twice weekly in residential areas. Garbage disposal is by means of the sanitary land fill method.

Monthly service charges are:

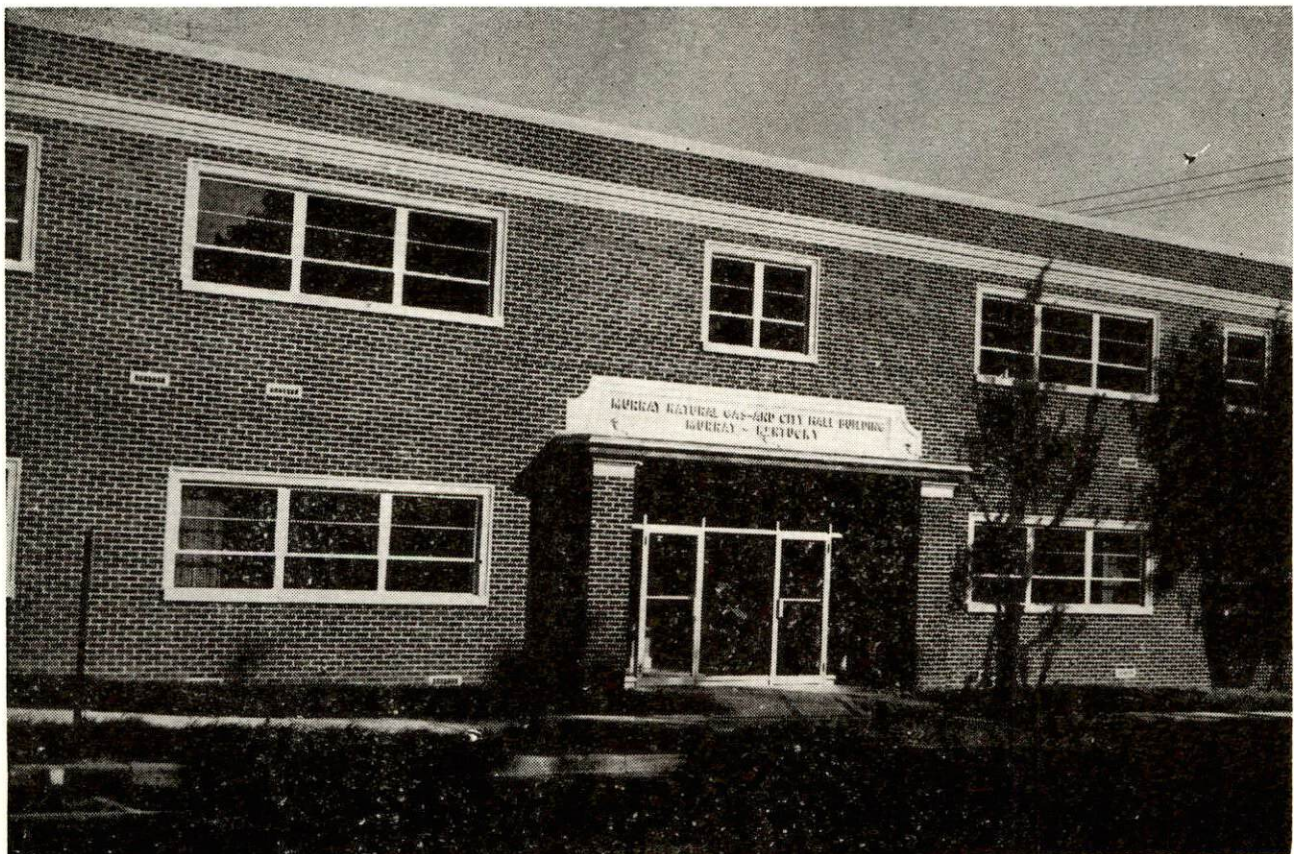
Residential	\$1.25
Business	\$3.00 to \$30.00 depending upon services rendered

Sewerage:

The municipally owned disposal plant which was built in 1948 at a cost of \$250,000 has a high rate filtering system. Since the building of the plant there have been added improvements costing \$125,000 and at the present, a \$750,000 expansion and improvements program is underway. The system has a daily capacity of 2,500,000 gallons with the average flow being 1,600,000 gallons. Sanitary sewer mains range from 6" to 24". The storm sewers, which are separate, have 48" mains. Residential rates are in ratio with the percentage of water used. Industrial rates are subject to negotiation.



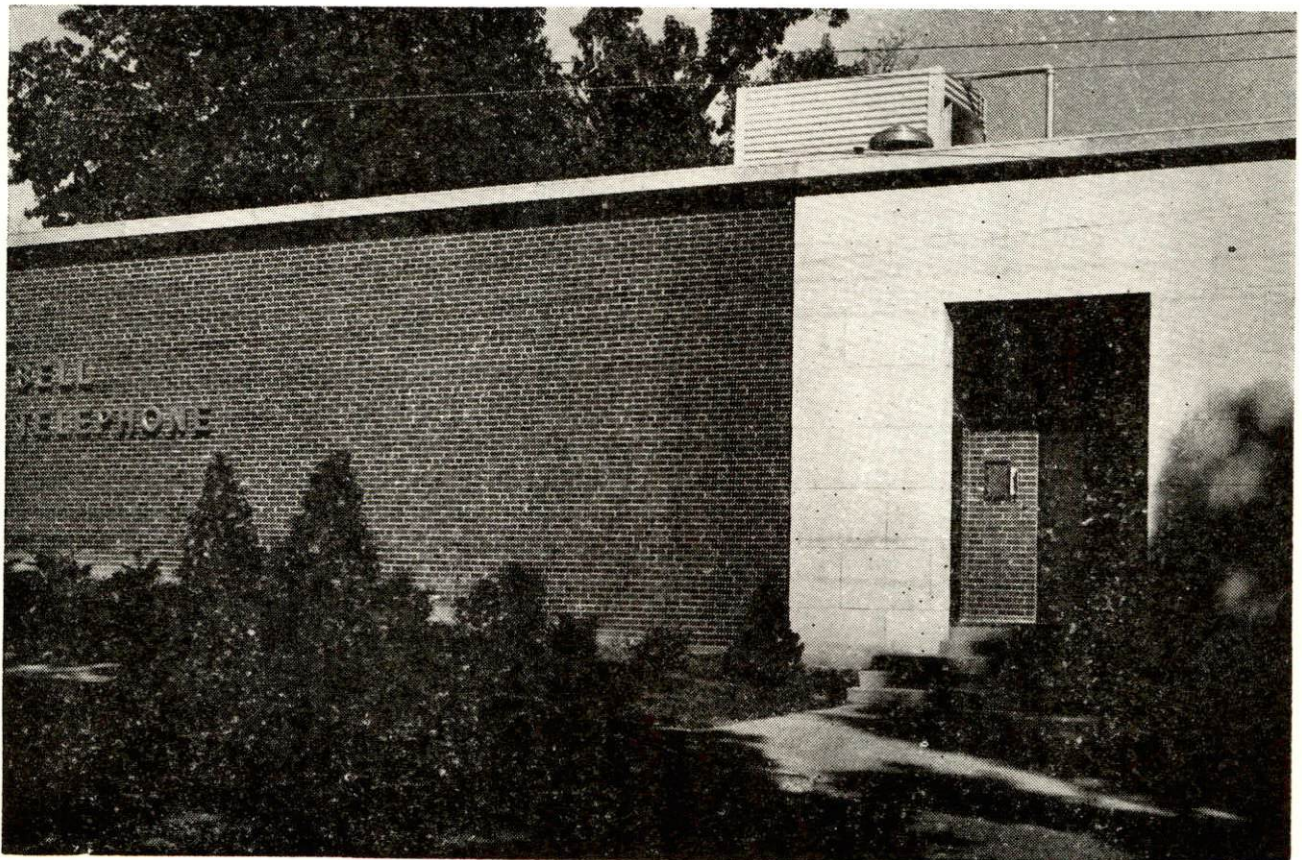
CALLOWAY COUNTY COURT HOUSE



MURRAY CITY HALL and NATURAL GAS BUILDING



MURRAY MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC SYSTEM & SEWER SYSTEM



SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

TAXES

Table 6 shows the property taxes applying in Murray and Calloway County for 1960.

Table 6

Property Tax Rates per \$100 of Assessed Value

<u>Taxing Unit</u>	<u>Murray</u>	<u>Calloway County</u>
County	\$.50	\$.50
State	.05	.05
City	1.00	---
School	1.75	1.50
Health district	.06	.06
Hospital bond issue	.19	.13
Total	\$3.55	\$2.24

Local Financial Statement

Ratio of Assessment:

Murray - 35%
 Calloway County - 35%

Estimated County Budget, 1961:

\$159,659.00

Total Assessment:

Murray - \$10,635,352.00
 Calloway County - \$26,384,291.00

County Bonded Indebtedness,
 1960:

\$27,000.00 (Road and
 Bridge Bonds)

City Income, 1960:

\$204,277.81

City Expenditures, 1960:

\$203,156.66

City Bonded Indebtedness:

None

LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Housing

There are housing units available for rent and for sale in Murray. The rental range of 2-bedroom and 3-bedroom houses is from \$40.00 to \$90.00 per month. The construction cost of two-and-three bedroom houses is from \$8,000.00 to \$12,000.00. FHA, GI, and conventional loans are available in Murray. A rental housing project consisting of 62 units is now under construction.

Health

Hospitals:

Hospital service is provided by the Murray General Hospital with 69 beds. It is equipped with the latest medical equipment. There are 13 physicians and 10 dentists in Murray.

A new 100-bed hospital will undergo construction by Fall of 1961 at a cost of \$1,367,000.00. The present hospital will be converted into a convalescent home upon completion of the new structure.

Public Health Services:

Work was completed on a new health center in 1952. It is one of the finest in this part of the state. The Calloway County Health Department is located in Murray. It offers: immunization and tests; venereal disease and tuberculosis control programs; school health services; sanitation services; health education; communicable disease control; vital statistics; maternal and child-health services; and an environmental sanitation program.

Clinics:

Two fully equipped, independent clinics provide highly specialized services. They offer X-ray, urologist, lab technician, pediatrician, obstetrician, gynecologist, surgeon and medical doctor services.

Education

Graded Schools:

The Murray area is served by six elementary schools and three high schools, along with the new Calloway County High School which consolidated five small schools. Recent improvements have totaled more than \$465,000. This expenditure provided for 24 new classrooms, lunch room, auditorium, art room, band room, manual arts room, and gymnasium. The student-teacher ratio is approximately 23-1 in the elementary grades and 22-1 in the high school.

Table 7

Schools, Enrollment, Number of Teachers, and Student Teacher-Ratio
Murray and Calloway County

<u>System</u>	<u>Grades</u>	<u>Enroll- ment</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>	<u>Student Teacher- Ratio</u>
Calloway Co. High (total)	9 - 12	540	28	19
Calloway Co. Elem. (total)	1 - 8	1,469	57	25
Murray Elem. (Ind.) (total)	7 - 12	1,328	56	23
Murray High (Ind.) (total)	7 - 12	548	24	22
Douglas High (Ind.)	9 - 12	70	5	14
Murray College High School (State)	7 - 12	270	15	18
Murray College Elem. (State)	1 - 6	217	9	24

Vocational Schools:

Kentucky's vocational education program utilizes fourteen highly specialized regional schools, which are partly integrated with secondary education. These special area trade schools prepare Kentuckians for a variety of trade and industrial occupations.

Murray is served by the Tilghman Trade School and West Kentucky Vocational School located at Paducah. Courses offered include: auto mechanics, auto body mechanics, beauty culture, chef cooking, electricity, machine shop, shoe repair, tailoring and woodwork.

The trade preparatory courses listed above are normally two years in length. In addition to the above, short unit courses for the upgrading of employed workers are offered on a continuous basis wherever needs exist and upon request. These short unit courses are provided in all occupations of an industrial nature. New courses are constantly added as needs arise and facilities permit.

Colleges:

There is a State College (coeducational) at Murray, Kentucky. The 75-acre campus, splashed with many trees and gardens, is one of the most beautiful in the South. In a setting typical of the natural beauty found in Western Kentucky, Murray State College has stately buildings, the largest college auditorium in the state, a new field house, a magnificent library building, health building with indoor swimming pool, modern new dormitories, and a new science building.

Murray State has an experienced faculty trained in the best colleges and universities in the nation and abroad. Its classrooms, laboratories, shops, and equipment are modern and adequate, assuring students the very best in instructional facilities.

Other institutions of higher learning in the area include:

Paducah Jr. College, Paducah, 44 miles
Bethel Women's College, Hopkinsville, 55 miles
Evansville College, Evansville, Indiana, 128 miles
Brescia Jr. College, Owensboro, Ky., 133 miles
Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro, 133 miles
Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green, 196 miles
Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, 109 miles

Libraries

The Murray Regional Library contains 3,600 volumes with an annual circulation of 16,200 volumes. The library is open on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday every week.

Murray residents also have access to the State College Library which contains 54,000 volumes.

Churches

There are 15 churches with a total membership of 6,000. The following denominations are represented in Murray: Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Church of Christ, Disciples of Christ, Episcopal, Methodist, Nazarene, Pentecostal, Presbyterian, and Seventh Day Adventist.

Banks

Statement as of July 17, 1961

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Bank of Murray	\$14,932,515.53	\$13,894,704.47
Peoples Bank	\$ 7,932,165.59	\$ 7,339,083.07
Dees	\$ 1,225,718.17	\$ 1,112,603.75

Hotel and Motel Accommodations

Murray Plaza Court	40 units
Carman Motel	12 units
Murray Motel	8 units
National Hotel	40 rooms

Unlimited accommodations are available at Kentucky Lake, 10 miles East of Murray.

Newspapers, Radio and Television

Newspapers:

Murray is served by the Ledger & Times with a circulation of 2,650 and the Murray Democrat with a circulation of 2,950. Both papers are printed daily.

Radio:

Radio station WNBS, AM, 250 watts operating on 1,340 kilocycles, is located in downtown Murray.

Television:

Television reception is good from WLAC, WSIX, and WSM, Nashville, Tennessee; WPSD, Paducah, Kentucky; KFVS, Cape Girardeau, Missouri, and WSIL in Harrisburg, Illinois.

Clubs and Organizations

Civic:

Booster's Club, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Lions Club, Murray Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club, Sportsmen Club, Young Business Men's Club, Civitan Club, Kiwanis.

Fraternal:

American Legion, Disabled American Veterans Chpt. 50, Masonic Lodge, V.F.W., Woodmen of the World.

Women's:

American Association of University Women; American Red Cross; Assoc., Women of the Farm Bureau; Business & Professional Women's Club; Homemakers Clubs of Calloway County; Magazine Club; Murray Hospital.

Youth:

Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Cub Scouts, Brownies, 4-H Club, FFA, FHA, Little League, Prep League, American Legion.

Other:

Agricultural Council, Calloway County Bar Association, Calloway County Country Club, Calloway County Medical Association, Farm Bureau, Ministerial Association of Murray, Murray Dental Society, Murray Hospital Association, Murray Square Dancers Club, Kentucky Lake Vacationland, Inc.

Communication

Postal Facilities:

Murray has a first-class post office with 33 employees, one delivery daily in the city, six rural routes, and one star route. Mail is received and dispatched by truck four times daily. The postal receipts for 1960 were \$120,368.00.

Telephone and Telegraph:

Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company serves 4,224 subscribers with a dial system.

Telegraph service is provided by a local Western Union office.

Recreation

Local:

Recreational facilities in Murray include: Murray City Park, consisting of 18 acres, has two lighted baseball fields, 4 tennis courts, picnic shelters, fireplace, and children's equipment. Recreational facilities at Murray State College are also available to the public. They include: One lighted baseball field, 6 tennis courts and an indoor swimming pool which is available to local residents two nights a week. There is also a lighted baseball field at the City High School. All of these baseball parks are used to accommodate the Little League, Pony League, Parks League and American Legion baseball teams.

Area:

Kentucky Dam Village State Park is located on Kentucky Lake approximately 35 miles Northeast of Murray. The dam, constructed by the Tennessee Valley Authority, is the greatest of the TVA projects. It impounds the waters of the Tennessee River to form 184-mile-long Kentucky Lake with 2,300 miles of shoreline. The unrestricted waters of the lake abound with fish. Operated under park supervision are the following facilities: two boat docks; a large sand beach developed for swimming with shallow wading areas for children; a modern bath house; lodge rooms and housekeeping cottages; air-conditioned dining room, soda fountain, coffee shop and commissary; 18-hole golf course; badminton, tennis and croquet courts; and the Village Playhouse for summer theatrical productions. There is a fully accredited airport and flying service within the park area. The airport has a 3,000-ft. paved runway and a 3,500-ft. graded runway.

Kentucky Lake State Park is located approximately 15 miles East of Murray on Kentucky Route 94. Park facilities include: boat docks, dining rooms, beach, swimming, bathhouses, housekeeping cottages, picnic areas and fishing facilities. Beautiful Kenlake Hotel, overlooking Kentucky Lake, offers attractive, comfortable, air-conditioned rooms. There is a modern dining room, gift shop, spacious lobby with television and a sun deck. Modern efficiency and one-and-two-bedroom cottages are available and are attractively situated in beautiful wooded areas. Kentucky Lake Airport, located across Egner Bridge from Kenlake Hotel, is uniquely equipped. Tie-down facilities, fuel, cottages, supply store and a boat dock border the airfield. The 2,200-ft. newly paved

East-West runway lies adjacent to Eggners Bridge on U.S. 68 and Kentucky 80, the only bridge that crosses the lake in the State of Kentucky. Both Kentucky Dam Village and Kentucky Lake State Parks feature a low-budget, variety vacation for the entire family.

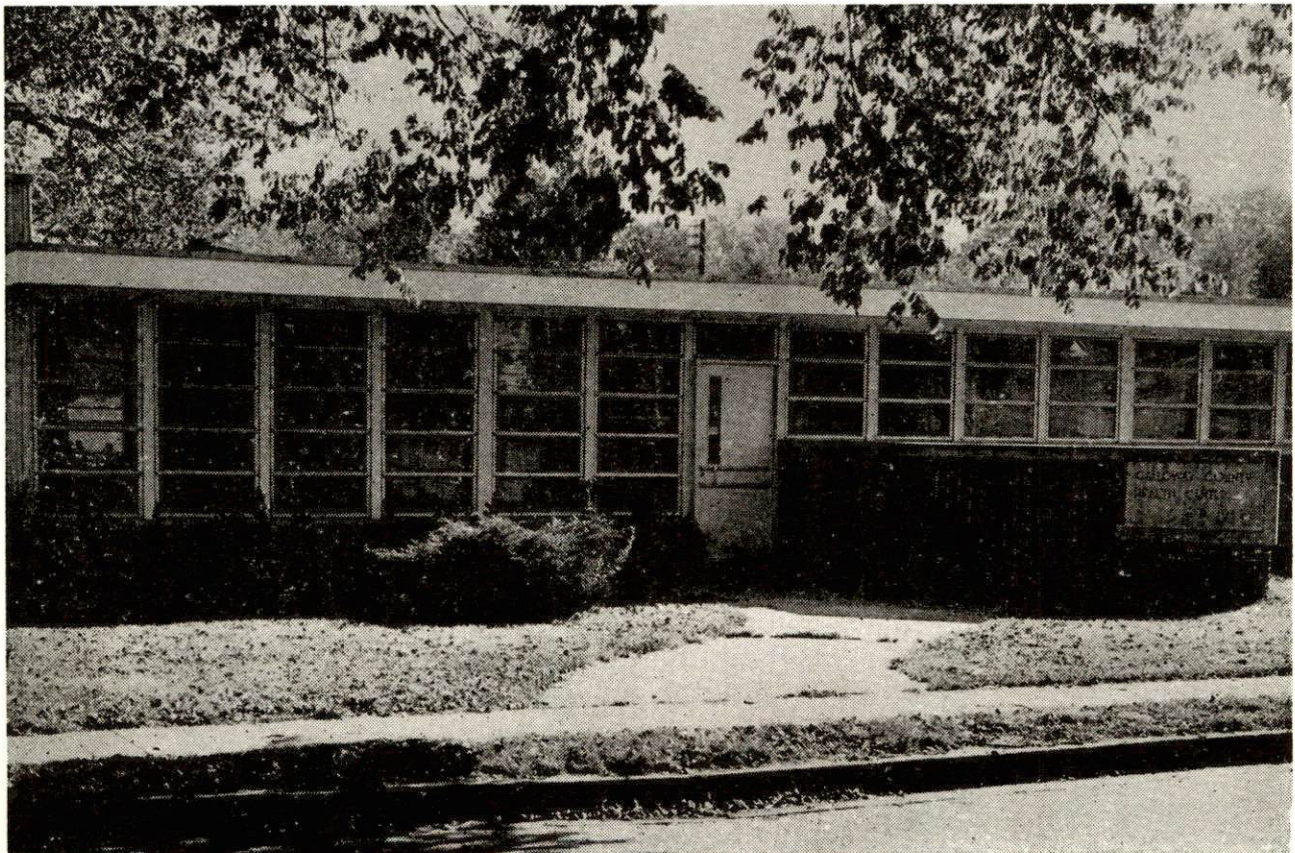
Community Improvements

The citizens of Murray are consistent in their efforts to perpetuate an aggressive community development program. Resulting major improvements include the following:

1. A municipally owned natural gas distribution system has been installed.
2. Improvements costing \$1, 329, 643.00 have been made to the water system. An anticipated \$50, 000.00 is to be used for further water system advancement this year.
3. A new telephone building has been erected at a cost of \$1, 500, 000.00.
4. New schools and additions have amounted to \$1, 332, 000.00 since 1955.
5. Another improvement, the new Murray Country Club, has been of great benefit to the community.
6. The Murray Chamber of Commerce has purchased 23.7 acres of land and has an additional 273 acres under option for industrial sites.
7. The Murray-Calloway County Airport, which is to be completed in late 1961, will be another asset to Murray and the surrounding area. It will have a 3, 000-ft. runway that can be extended to 7, 200 feet and will offer charter service.
8. The Murray Planning and Zoning Commission is responsible for an urban renewal program, consisting of 62 housing units, which is now under construction.
9. Improvements costing \$125, 000.00 provide better sewerage systems.
10. Expansion to the sewerage system is now under construction at a cost of \$750, 000.00.



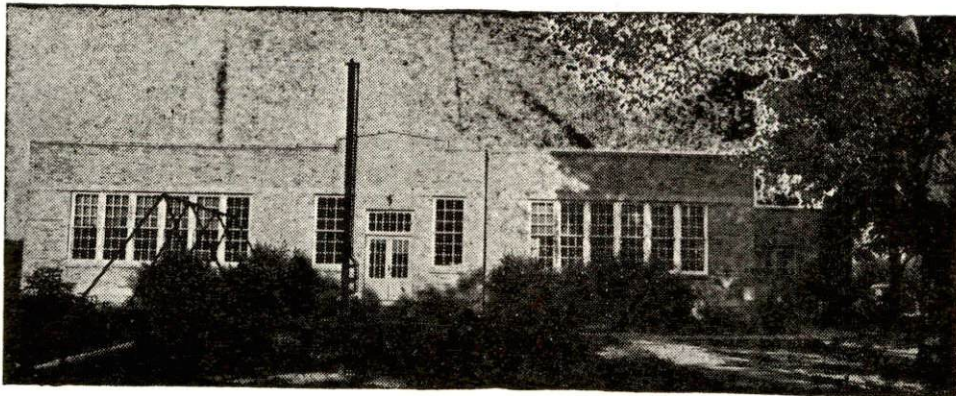
69 BEDS — 169 BY 1963



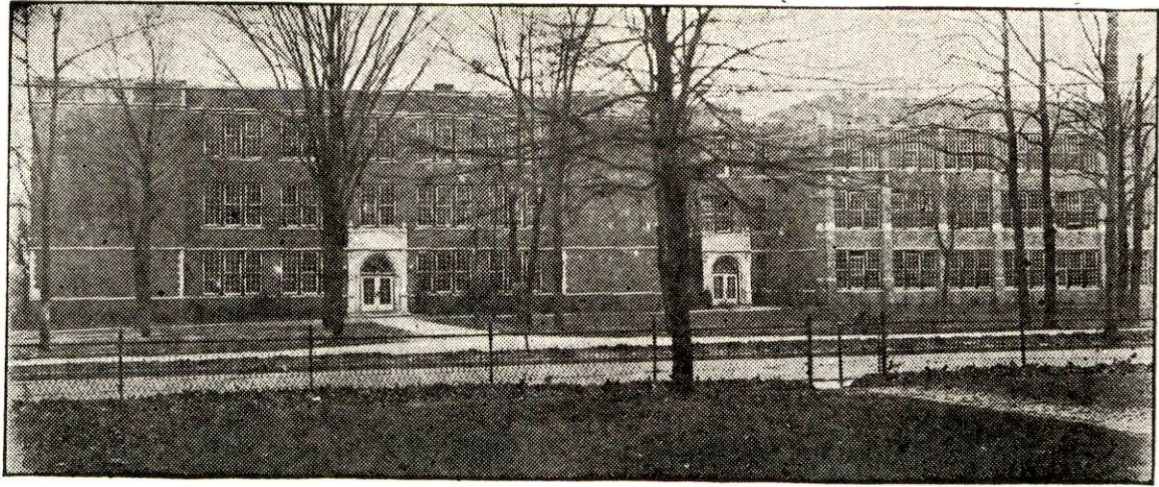
CALLOWAY COUNTY HEALTH CENTER



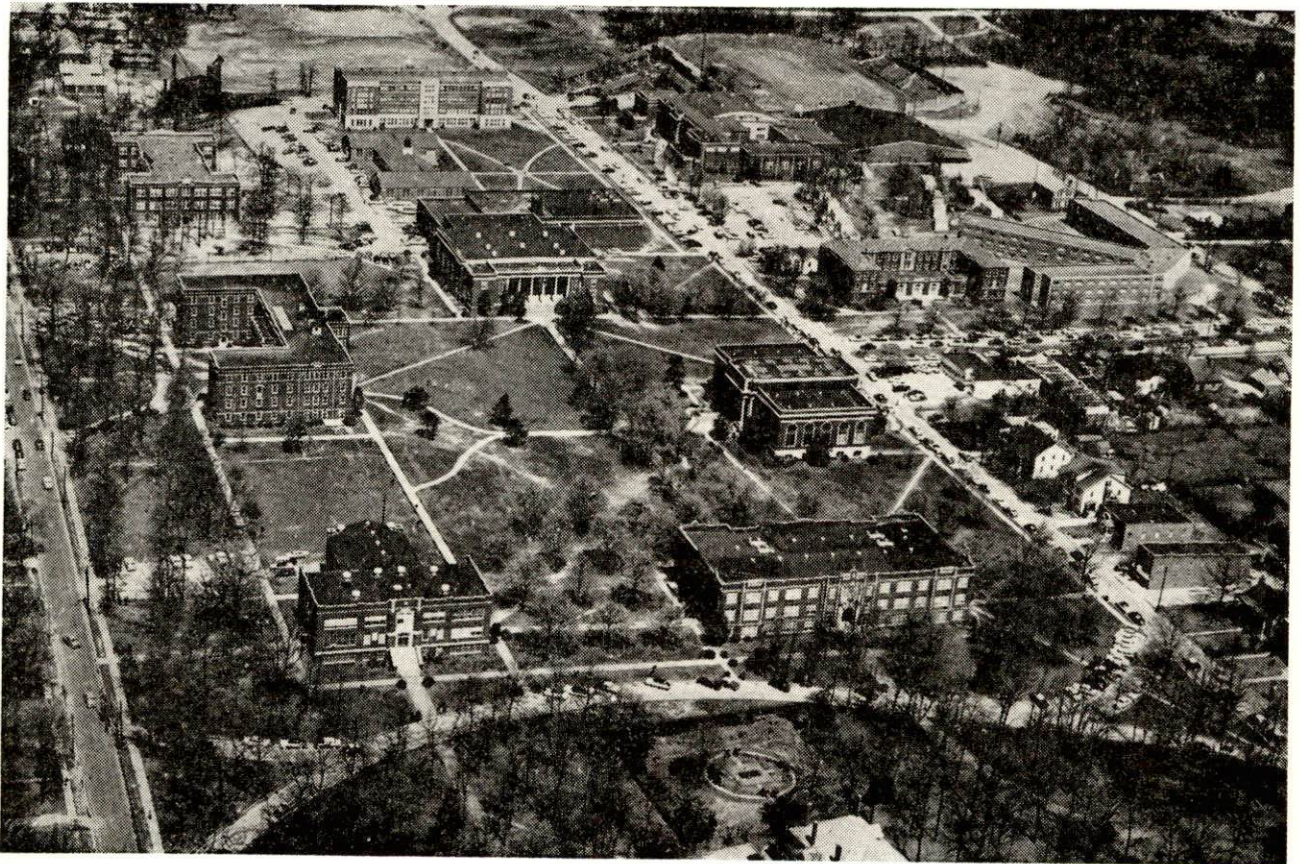
CALLOWAY COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL



DOUGLAS HIGH SCHOOL



Part of MURRAY HIGH SCHOOL



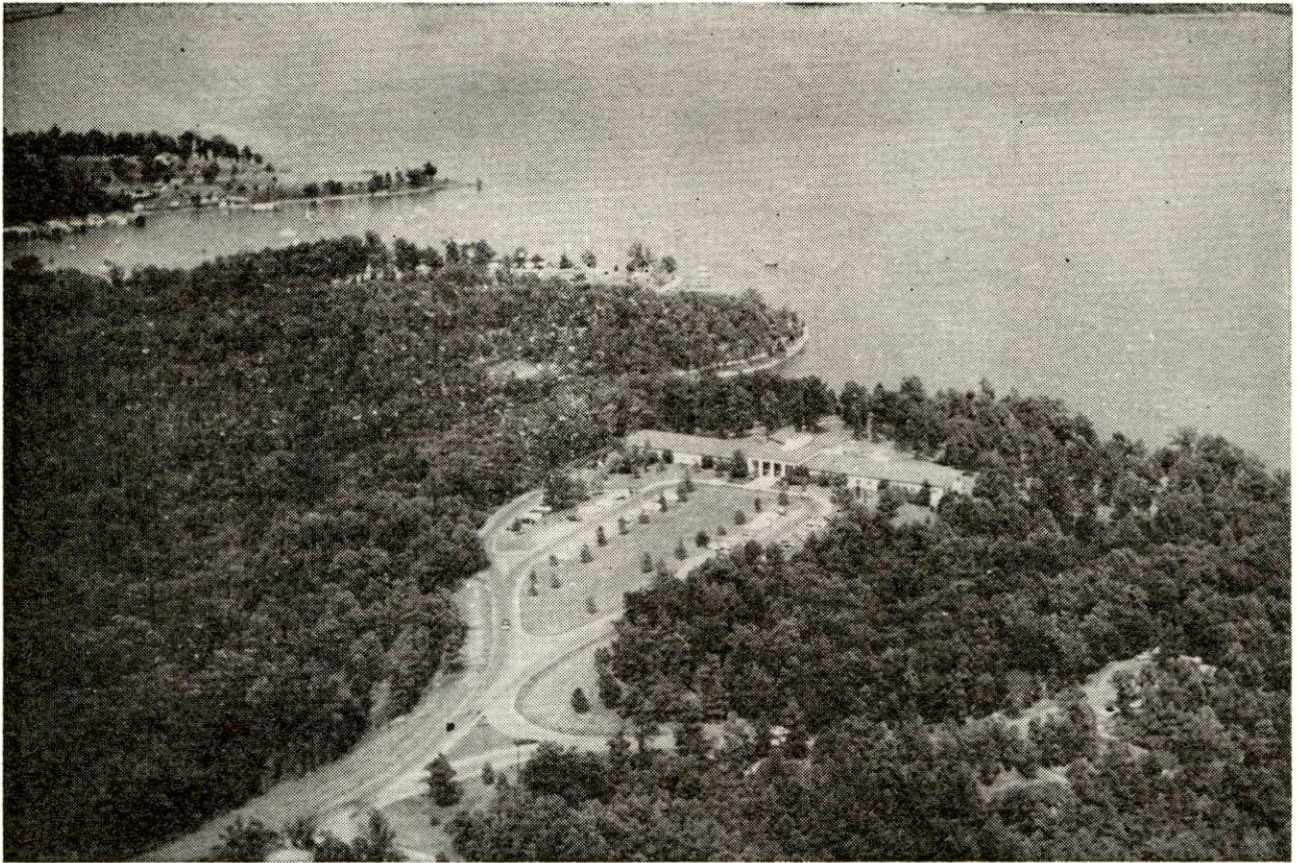
MURRAY STATE COLLEGE



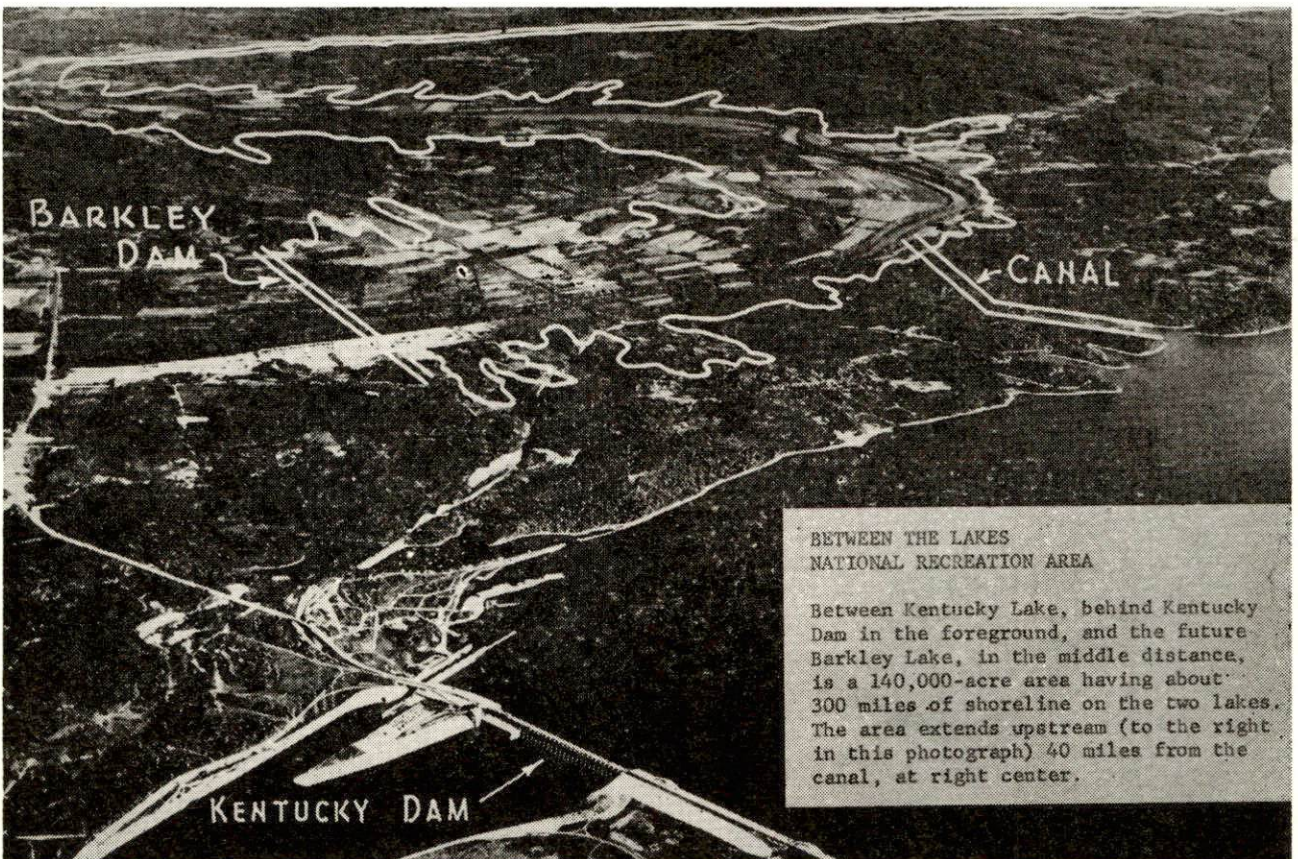
KENTUCKY LAKE



MURRAY COUNTRY CLUB



KENLAKE HOTEL



BETWEEN THE LAKES
NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Between Kentucky Lake, behind Kentucky Dam in the foreground, and the future Barkley Lake, in the middle distance, is a 140,000-acre area having about 300 miles of shoreline on the two lakes. The area extends upstream (to the right in this photograph) 40 miles from the canal, at right center.

PROPOSED NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agricultural Products

In 1959 there were 1,836 farms covering 170,382 acres, and averaging 92.8 acres per farm. The following table shows some agricultural statistics for Calloway County and Kentucky.

Table 8

Agricultural Statistics for Calloway County and Kentucky
1959

<u>Crops</u>		<u>Acres Harvested</u>	<u>Yield Per Acre</u>	<u>Total Production</u>
<u>Corn:</u>				
Calloway Co.	(bu)	29,022	40.7	1,182,273
Kentucky	(bu)	1,649,000	42.5	70,184,000
<u>Popcorn:</u>				
Calloway Co.	(bu)	5,831	2,025.1	11,808,665
Kentucky	(bu)	11,731	1,884.8	22,110,764
<u>Wheat:</u>				
Calloway Co.	(bu)	3,452	20.9	72,251
Kentucky	(bu)	158,000	24.5	3,876,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>				
Calloway Co.	(bu)	115	20.1	2,317
Kentucky	(bu)	181,000	22.1	4,012,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>				
Calloway Co.	(lbs)	211	1,331.1	280,879
Kentucky	(lbs)	189,000	1,604.5	303,261,000
<u>Dark Fired Tobacco:</u>				
Calloway Co.	(lbs)	2,597	1,505.4	3,909,650
Kentucky	(lbs)	11,825	528.0	6,243,946
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>				
Calloway Co.	(tons)	98	2.2	220
Kentucky	(tons)	289,000	2.1	620,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>				
Calloway Co.	(tons)	1,707	1.4	2,553
Kentucky	(tons)	427,000	1.3	582,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>				
Calloway Co.	(tons)	7,627	1.5	11,591
Kentucky	(tons)	549,000	1.2	703,000

Table 9

Livestock Statistics for Calloway County and Kentucky
1959

<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1960</u>
<u>All cattle and calves:</u>	
Calloway Co.	18,039
Kentucky	1,947,000
<u>Milk cows:</u>	
Calloway Co.	4,686
Kentucky	466,000
<u>Sheep:</u>	
Calloway Co.	836
Kentucky	546,000

Forests

There are approximately 75,000 acres of forested land in Calloway County covering 30% of the total land area. The principal types of trees are oak, hickory, yellow poplar and sweet gum.

Kentucky's forests are one of its largest resources. Both the amount of timber cut and the proportion used in manufacturing within the State could well be increased. The total annual net growth of Kentucky forests is substantially greater than the amount of drain, and less than 1/4 of the lumber, veneer and bolts produced (500 to 600-million board feet in 1958) is used in manufacturing in the State.

* Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, 1960, Kentucky Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

Minerals

The mineral resources of Calloway County consist of glass sand, sand and gravel and clay. Local chert deposits of possible commercial significance are also present. Total value of mineral production in 1959 amounted to \$54,742 from sand and gravel. (Minerals Yearbook, 1959).

Glass Sand:

Recent development in 1958 of a silica sand deposit near New Concord has provided glass manufacturers with a new source of raw material. A qualitative and quantitative study has been made on the deposit. Selected analyses of the sand from this deposit are as follows:

<u>Sample</u>	<u>SiO₂</u>	<u>Fe₂O₃</u>	<u>Al₂O₃</u>	<u>TiO₂</u>	<u>CaO</u>	<u>MgO</u>	<u>Total</u>
Raw	97.78	.099	1.03	.10	.06	0	99.07
Washed	98.45	.071	.61	.09	.06	0	99.28
Processed	99.07	.024	.33	.05	.15	0	99.62

Source: Kentucky Geological Survey

Sand and Gravel:

Sand and gravel occur in quality and quantity suitable for general roadway construction and building purposes. Local sand deposits are also of quality satisfactory for molding purposes.

Clay:

Local deposits consist of high-grade "ball and "sagger", and lower grades of "wad" and ordinary brick clays. These are largely undeveloped although some qualitative work has been done. The Porter Creek clay formation has received a great deal of attention the past several years because of its possibilities for development as a natural bleaching agent. This clay is being mined near Paris, Tennessee and Olmstead, Illinois for this purpose. The following analyses of the Porter Creek clay were taken from four different localities in Calloway County.

<u>Sample</u>	<u>SiO₂</u>	<u>Fe₂O₃</u>	<u>Al₂O₃</u>	<u>CaO</u>	<u>MgO</u>	<u>Ignition Loss</u>	<u>Undetermined</u>
1	63.4	2.0	13.8	0.3	0.8	16.8	2.6
2	65.4	3.7	14.9	0.4	1.1	12.3	2.3
3	53.8	2.1	28.6	0.1	0.4	11.8	3.3
4	64.2	2.9	12.4	0.1	0.9	16.9	2.5

Source: Kentucky Geological Survey

Chert:

Preliminary firing tests made by the U.S. Bureau of Mines on the exceptionally white and relatively iron-free Ft. Payne chert deposit in the vicinity of Eggners Ferry in Calloway County indicates its possible use as a potter's flint in the ceramic industry and as flint grinding pebbles. Should it prove qualitatively suitable for these or other uses, it is believed the deposit is sufficiently large enough to warrant development.

In 1959 Kentucky ranked tenth in the nation in the value of minerals produced. Total production was valued at \$416,391,000 and the principal minerals were coal, petroleum, natural gas and stone. Among the states, Kentucky ranked third in bituminous coal and second in ball clay and fluorspar production.

Table 10

Kentucky Mineral Production in 1959*

<u>Mineral</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Barite	Short tons	26,598
Clays	Short tons	984,000
Coal	Short tons	62,810,000
Fluorspar	Short tons	18,579
Gem stones		(1)
Lead (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	Short tons	409
Natural gas	Million cubic feet	72,400
Natural-gas liquids:		
Natural gasoline	Thousand gallons	35,868
LP-gases	Thousand gallons	213,171
Petroleum (crude)	Thousand 42-gal. bbls.	26,343 (2)
Sand and gravel	Short tons	5,081,000
Silver (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	Troy ounces	75
Stone	Short tons	16,063,000
Zinc (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	Short tons	673

(1) Weight not recorded

(2) Preliminary figure

* The Mineral Industry of Kentucky, Minerals Yearbook, 1959

Water

Surface Water:

Large supplies of surface water are available from the Kentucky Lake. Other sources may be secured from impounded small streams. The average discharge of East Fork Clarks River at Murray is 99.0 cfs (USGS, 16 years record).

Ground Water:

The occurrence of ground water is from rocks of the Mississippian, Cretaceous and Tertiary systems. This is summarized in Hydrologic Investigations Atlas HA-10 (USGS) as follows:

MISSISSIPPIAN SYSTEM

Osage Group: (Limited area in the eastern portion of county.)

"Shale generally does not yield enough water for domestic use. Where thick limestone or sandstone crops out, it yields enough water for domestic use to about half the drilled wells. A few wells yield as much as 50 gpm from limestone. Numerous springs issue from these rocks, especially from limestone beds underlain by shale. Most springs discharge only a few gallons per minute, but at least one discharges more than 20 gpm."

CRETACEOUS SYSTEM

"Although the outcrop area is small, the Cretaceous deposits extend to the west and south beneath younger rocks. The sandbeds yield enough water for public, industrial, irrigational, and domestic use to most drilled wells that penetrate them in Marshall, Calloway, McCracken, and Ballard Counties, both in the outcrop area and also where covered by younger sediments. Yields as much as 800 gpm to drilled wells are reported, and yields of more than 100 gpm are common. Clay, silt, and clay-bound gravel yield little or no water. In the area between the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers and east of the Cumberland River, sandbeds yield enough water for domestic use to most wells but are not known to yield enough for public or industrial supplies."

TERTIARY SYSTEM

Eocene Series:

"Although the outcrop area is small, sandbeds of this unit yield enough water for public, industrial, irrigational, and domestic use to almost all wells that penetrate them in the Jackson Purchase region, both in the outcrop area and also where covered by younger sediments. Yields as great as 1,400 gpm to drilled wells are reported, and yields of several hundred gallons per minute are common."

Pliocene (?) Series:

"Although the outcrop area covers a large part of the Jackson Purchase region, the Pliocene (?) gravels (Lafayette formation of former usage) occur as a relatively thin mantle of terrace deposits over the older sediments. The thickness of the gravels ranges from less than a foot to about 65 feet. The gravels yield enough water for domestic use to most dug or large-diameter bored wells in the outcrop area, but do not yield large quantities of water for public and industrial use."

Because of local variations, the above conditions may not apply to any given locality but should serve only as a guide to general ground water conditions in these systems.

MARKETS

Retail sales in Calloway County were \$20,328,000 in 1958.*

Per capita income was \$1,115 in 1957 in Calloway County.**

Kentucky and the seven adjoining states make up one-fourth (1/4) of the National Market.

In 1957, the population was 39,901,000 -- or 23.4% of the United States; personal income was \$80,029,000,000 -- or 23.2% of the United States; value added by manufacturing was \$40,684,782,000 -- or 28.2% of the United States.

In 1958, retail sales in this area totaled \$44,817,920,000.00 -- or 22.3% of the United States.***

* 1958 Census of Business, Retail Trade, Kentucky, United States Bureau of Census.

** Personal Income in Kentucky Counties, 1957, Bureau of Business Research, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky.

*** Kentucky Industrial Directory, 1959-60, Kentucky Department of Economic Development.

CLIMATE

The average annual precipitation in Kentucky ranges from 38 to 40 inches in the Northern part of the state to 50 inches or more in the South-central part. Late summer is normally the driest part of the year.

Winter is usually relatively open, with midwinter days averaging 32 degrees in the Northern parts to 40 degrees in the Southern, for about six weeks' duration.

Midsummer days average 74 degrees in the cooler uplands to 79 degrees in the lowland and Southern areas.

The growing season varies from 180 days in the North to 210 in the South. Seasonal heating-degree days average about 4,500 for the state. Sunshine prevails for an average of at least 52% of the year and increases to 60% or more to the Southwest.

Kentucky's climate is temperate. The climatic elements of sunlight, heat, moisture, and winds are all in moderation without prolonged extremes. Rainfall is abundant and fairly regular throughout the year. Warm-to-cool weather prevails, with only short periods of extreme heat and cold.

APPENDIX

History	Appendix A
Employment by Industry Division	Appendix B
Economic Characteristics of the Population	Appendix C
Climatic Data	Appendix D
Kentucky Corporation Taxes	Appendix E
Taxes Applicable to a Manufacturing Concern	Appendix E-1
City Bond Issues for Industrial Buildings	Appendix F
Instructions for Filing Articles of Incorporation	Appendix G
Cooperating State Agencies	Appendix H

HISTORY

Calloway County, the 72nd in order of formation, was created in 1823 out of part of Hickman County. It is located on the Tennessee state line with the Tennessee River forming its eastern boundary. The county is almost a perfect rectangle, covering an area of 395 square miles. Topographically the surface varies from hills and valleys along the Tennessee River to plains in the west. The earliest settlement in the county was made in 1818 by two families from Caldwell County. Banester Wade, a daring hunter, made the first permanent settlement in 1820. When the county was created in 1823, Wadesboro became the county seat. A land office was opened there at the same time. The act required a sale price of \$1.00 per acre, but in 1827 this was reduced by half. The price paid for land varied from \$1.25 to 12 1/2 cents per acre. In the three years from 1827 to 1830, after the price reduction, a flood of immigrants found their way into Calloway County, and by 1830 the population exceeded 5,000 people.

Murray is the county seat of Calloway County. In 1844 the county seat was incorporated and the government moved from Wadesboro to Murray. There were several reasons for this move, including Murray's central location and the fact that after 1830 Wadesboro had suffered a general deterioration. The public buildings were degenerating and many of its citizens were leaving. Murray has experienced a tremendous growth in the last ten years, increasing its population from 6,035 to 9,303. It is hard to believe that this thriving community was a small village of 218 people 100 years ago.

Both Calloway County and the City of Murray bear names of historical distinction. The county was named for Colonel Richard Calloway, one of Kentucky's early settlers. Colonel Calloway and John Todd were elected the first burgesses to the general assembly of Virginia from the newly formed Kentucky county. Murray was named for John L. Murray, an early settler in the area and a member of Congress for eleven years.

The citizens of Calloway County were pro-South in their feelings during the Civil War. Some 500 men from Calloway County joined the Confederate ranks during the war. Murray suffered great damage during the latter part of the war from guerrilla bands who raided, plundered, and murdered many innocent people. Murray was burned and much property destroyed in one of these raids. In the Spring of 1862 disorganized Union troops from General Smith's command at Paducah plundered the county, taking any property they desired. Though most men of this area were pro-South, some 200 men from Calloway County performed valiantly for the Union.

The achievement of this century of which Murray is most proud was the founding of Murray State College in 1922. Murray is still a young college and growing rapidly. The faculty now consists of over 120 dedicated men and women who are striving to provide the best in higher education for the people of Western Kentucky. Nine years after the college began, the enrollment exceeded one thousand students, indicating the interest of the youth of this area in bettering themselves and their communities. As of 1957 the library had grown from nearly 20,000 volumes in 1931 to over 50,000 exclusive of periodicals. Murray is located on a beautiful 75-acre campus now, but it began in a small building loaned to it by the Murray City School.

Economically the Murray area has seen many types of industry. The tobacco industry was one of the first. In 1848 the Rowlett Tobacco Factory was established at New Concord, near Murray. The company moved to Murray and continued to operate through the 1930's. High grade chewing and smoking tobacco came from this local manufacturing plant. The inventive mind of Nathan Stubblefield worked upon wireless telegraphy, first demonstrating his radio on January 1, 1902, before the citizens of Murray. In 1908, he patented a radio for cars in Canada. When all of his ideas were stolen by others, he returned to die a hermit. Murray claims now that it is the birthplace of radio and has erected a monument to Nathan Stubblefield. The last 10 years have been boom years for Murray. In that period from 1949 to 1959, 20 new industries of varying sizes have been added to the list of Murray's assets. This fact demonstrates that the desires and abilities of the people in this area can and will be of invaluable use to modern industry.

Covered Employment by Major Industry Division
Calloway County and Kentucky

<u>Industry, September, 1960</u>	<u>Calloway County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
All Industries	2,423	100.0	456,188	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	5	.2	33,672	7.3
Contract Construction	160	6.6	37,503	8.2
Manufacturing	1,156	47.7	172,028	37.7
Food and kindred products	94	3.8	26,979	5.9
Tobacco	1	.04	10,603	2.3
Clothing, tex. & leather	426	17.5	26,586	5.8
Lumber & furniture	5	.2	14,995	3.2
Printing, pub. and paper	25	1.0	10,302	2.2
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	8	.3	13,632	2.9
Stone, clay & glass	18	.7	6,222	1.3
Primary metals	---	---	9,120	1.9
Machinery, metal & equip.	579	23.8	51,219	11.2
Other	---	---	2,368	.5
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	116	4.7	33,704	7.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	716	29.5	120,282	26.3
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	59	2.4	20,138	4.4
Services	193	7.9	36,976	8.1
Other	18	.7	1,885	.4

Appendix C

Economic Characteristics of the Population for Calloway County and Kentucky
1950

Subject	Calloway County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	10,048	10,099	1,474,987	1,469,819
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	7,636	7,784	1,039,654	1,048,459
Labor force	5,597	1,334	799,094	214,162
Civilian labor force	5,589	1,334	777,155	213,916
Employed	4,522	1,306	748,658	206,328
Private wage & salary	2,161	844	437,752	156,377
Government workers	416	288	45,354	28,787
Self-employed	2,813	155	235,407	15,104
Unpaid family workers	132	19	30,145	6,060
Unemployed	67	28	28,497	7,588
Experienced workers	66	26	28,082	7,281
New workers	1	2	415	307
Not in labor force	2,039	6,450	240,560	834,297
Keeping house	38	5,215	5,495	665,564
Unable to work	431	234	70,583	38,564
Inmates of institutions	2	2	14,764	7,223
Other and not reported	1,571	999	149,718	122,946
14 to 19 years old	713	660	84,410	85,890
20 to 64 years old	686	274	47,447	28,952
65 and over	172	65	17,861	8,104
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All Employed	5,522	1,306	748,658	206,328
Professional & technical	257	196	34,405	25,410
Farmers & farm mgrs.	2,153	13	169,728	2,264
Mgrs., officials & props.	375	53	57,432	9,706
Clerical & kindred wkrs.	169	260	33,228	47,520
Sales workers	313	151	35,141	20,534
Craftsmen and foremen	659	12	107,292	3,096
Operatives & kindred wkrs.	789	257	152,280	37,609
Private household wkrs.	4	124	1,584	21,408
Service workers	195	192	30,522	28,000
Farm laborers, unpaid fam.	126	8	29,165	3,260
Farm laborers, other	126	3	38,358	788
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	314	24	49,848	1,843
Occupation not reported	42	13	9,675	4,890

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1950 Census of Population (Washington, 1952),
Vol. II, Part 17, Tables 25, 28, and 43.

CLIMATIC DATA FOR MURRAY, CALLOWAY COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temp. Norm*	Total Prec. Norm*	Av. Relative Humidity Readings**	
	Deg. Fahrenheit	Inches	6:30 AM	6:30 PM (CST)
January	37.8	5.22	84	72
February	40.9	3.99	80	65
March	48.7	5.55	77	59
April	58.2	4.41	75	54
May	67.3	4.16	78	57
June	75.3	4.03	79	60
July	79.3	3.26	81	61
August	78.0	3.32	84	63
September	71.9	3.38	85	61
October	62.5	3.00	84	57
November	47.7	3.31	81	62
December	39.7	3.79	82	69
Annual Norm	58.8	47.42		

* Station Location: Murray, Calloway County, Kentucky

** Station Location: Nashville, Tennessee

Length of record - 6:30 AM & PM readings - 64 years.

Days Cloudy or Clear: 119 days clear, 121 days partly cloudy, 125 days cloudy

Per cent of Possible Sunshine: (55 years of record) - Annual - 59 per cent

Days with Precipitation over 0.01 Inch: (81 years of record) - 121 days

Days with 1.0 or More Snow, Sleet, Hail: (8 years of record) - 36 days

Days with Thunderstorms: (79 years of record) - 52 days

Days with Heavy Fog: (61 years of record) - 10 days

Prevailing Wind: (8 years of record) - South

Seasonal Heating Degree Days: (51 years of record) - Approximate long-term means - 3,738 degree days

KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXESCorporation Organization Tax

Domestic corporations having capital stock divided into shares are required to pay an organization tax to the Secretary of State at the time of corporation. The tax is based upon the number of shares authorized:

	<u>Rate Per Share</u> (Par Value)	<u>Rate Per Share</u> (No Par Value)
First 20,000 shares	1¢	1/2¢
20,001 through 200,000 shares	1/2¢	1/4¢
Over 200,000 shares	1/5¢	1/5¢

The minimum tax is \$10. If additional shares are authorized the tax is computed on the basis of the total number of shares, as amended, and the tax due in excess of that already paid must be paid at the time the amendment to the articles of incorporation is filed.

The tax applies to the capital of foreign corporations in case of merger or consolidation with a Kentucky corporation.

Corporation License Tax

All corporations except foreign insurance companies, domestic life insurance companies, building and loan associations, banks and trust companies, race track corporations, and franchise paying corporations are liable for the state corporation license tax of 70¢ on each \$1,000 value of capital stock represented by property owned or business transacted in Kentucky. The minimum license tax is \$10. An annual report of facts concerning the corporation and its business is required to be filed with the Department of Revenue not later than the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the corporation's taxable year. The amount of the tax is computed from this return. The corporation income and license tax returns have been consolidated. Tax payment is due within 30 days after certification of the assessment of its capital stock.

Corporation Income Tax

The corporation income tax rate is 5% on the first \$25,000 of taxable net income and 7% on all over \$25,000 taxable net income. Taxable net

income is that portion of the corporation's entire net income which is attributable to Kentucky operations. Federal income taxes are allowed as a deduction in arriving at taxable net income to the extent that such Federal income tax is applicable to Kentucky operations.

State and national banks, trust companies, domestic building and loan associations, insurance companies, and non-profit corporations are exempt from the tax. Payment is due on the 15th day of the fourth month after the close of the tax year.

Interest, dividends, rents and royalties, and capital gains not received in connection with the regular business of a corporation are subject to taxation by this state only when such income is received from sources within this state.

Kentucky's portion of taxable corporation income derived from public utilities and the manufacture and sale of tangible property is determined by applying to net income an average of the ratios of the value of tangible property, payroll, and amount of sales in this state to the total value of tangible property, payroll, and amount of sales of the corporation.

In general, this same method is used for allocating taxable income of corporations engaged in other types of business.

Franchise Company Taxes

Property of franchise companies (public service companies, railroad companies, common carrier trucking companies etc.) is subject to taxation at the following rates per \$100 value: real, 5¢; tangible personal, 50¢; non-operating intangible property, 25¢; manufacturing machinery, 50¢; franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, \$1.50; and franchise (value over and above the actual value of tangible property), 50¢. With the exception of manufacturing machinery, franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, and non-operating intangibles, such property is also subject to local taxation.

Franchise companies must, between January 1 and March 31, file an annual report of their operations during the past calendar year. Assessment of franchise property is made by the Department of Revenue as of December 31 of each year. The total over-all value of the company is fixed by various means, among which are (1) capitalizing net utility operating income and (2) determining the market value of the company's stocks and bonds.

Tax payment is due within 30 days after the department's assessment becomes final.

General Property Taxes

Kentucky's constitution provides that all property, unless specifically exempt, shall be subject to property taxation. Classification is provided and assessments are required to be at fair cash value. However, Kentucky courts have consistently held that uniformity takes precedence over full value. As of 1955, the statewide assessment level on real estate and tangible personalty is about 35 per cent, and on intangible personalty is approximately full value.

State ad valorem tax rates, applicable to the various classes of property are shown on the table below. Property which may be taxed locally, subject to constitutional or statutory limits, is indicated by the designation "full" or by the maximum rate which may be levied on a particular class of property.

	Rate Per \$100 Assessed Value			
	State	County	City	School
Annuities	\$.05	\$No	\$No	\$ No
Bank deposits	.10	No	No	No
Bank shares	.50	.20	.20	.40
Brokers accounts receivable,	10	No	No	No
Building and loan associa- tion capital stock	.10	No	No	No
Car lines	1.50	No	No	No
Distilled spirits	.50	Full <u>1/</u>	Full	Full
Farm products in storage	.05	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	No
Farm products in the hands of producers or agent	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, franchise	.50	Full	Full	Full
Intangibles, franchise nonoperating	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, not else- where specified	.25	No	No	No
Livestock and poultry	.50	No	No	No
Machinery, agricultural and manufacturing	.50	No	No	No
Raw materials and products in course of manufacture	.50	No	No	No
Real property	.05	Full	Full	Full
Tangible personalty, not elsewhere specified <u>2/</u>	.50	Full	Full	Full

1/ County rates have a maximum of 70¢ but average 62¢; school rates average \$1.56 with a maximum of \$1.50 except for special voted levies not to exceed 50¢. City rates average about 75¢ with a maximum of \$1.50 for cities over 15,000 population.

2/ Includes automobiles and trucks, merchants inventories and manufacturers finished goods, business furniture and fixtures, etc.

The Department of Revenue assesses bank deposits in Kentucky banks as of September 1 and distilled spirits and marginal accounts as of January 1. Tax payment is due on bank deposits on or before November 1 following the assessment date and on marginal accounts within 30 days after the department renders its tax bill to the taxpayer. The tax on distilled spirits may be paid tri-annually on January 1, May 1, and September 1, or annually between September 1 and January 1.

Other property is assessed for state, county, and county school taxes by county tax commissioners, and must be listed as of January 1 between January 1 and March 1. Tax payment is due between the following September 15 and January 1; if rendered before November 1 a discount of 2% applies. Exceptions are money in hand, deposits in out-of-state banks, and tobacco, which are assessed as of September 1; tax payments are due the second succeeding September 15.

City and city school assessment and payment dates vary.

Special Taxes

Banks and trust companies, building and loan associations, and insurance companies, which are exempt from corporation license and income taxes, are subject to special taxes.

Banks - Each bank and trust company is required to pay for its stockholders an annual state tax of 50¢ per \$100 value of its capital stock. An annual report to the Department of Revenue and to the assessing officer of the county, city, and school district in which it is located is required by February 1. Tax payment, subject to a 2% discount if paid by November 1, is due between September 15 and December 31 following the assessment date. The assessed value of tangible property may be deducted from the total value of its shares.

Maximum local rates per \$100 are: counties, 20¢; cities, 20¢; and school districts, 40¢.

Building and Loan Associations - A state tax of 10¢ per \$100 is levied on capital stock of domestic building and loan associations in lieu of all other state and local taxes. A report to the Department of Revenue as of January 1 is required by January 31 of each year. Tax payment is due by July 1 of the same year. Shares of borrowing members where the amount borrowed equals or exceeds the amount paid in by those members are exempt from taxation.

Foreign building and loan associations are required to pay an annual tax of \$3 on each \$100 received from shareholders residing in this state, less the amount loaned to shareholders residing in the state. A report must be filed with the Department of Banking on January 1 each year.

MAJOR KENTUCKY STATE AND LOCAL TAXES
APPLICABLE TO A MANUFACTURING CONCERN

	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>									
Business Taxes	<p>1. Corporation income tax of 5% on first \$25,000 and 7% on all over \$25,000 of taxable net income which is allocated to Kentucky, <u>after</u> deduction of Federal corporation income tax attributable to Kentucky operations.</p> <p>2. Corporation license tax of 70 cents on each \$1,000 of that part of the value of capitol stock represented by property owned or business transacted in Kentucky; minimum tax \$10.</p>	There are no local taxes levied on business firms outside corporate limits of Kentucky cities.									
Personal & Individual	Individual income tax consisting of: (1) a normal tax which ranges from 2% on the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% on net income in excess of \$8,000 <u>after</u> the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments, which is reduced by a tax credit of \$20 for each exemption. (Effective January 1, 1961, individual income taxes were reduced by an average of 40%.)	There are no local individual income taxes levied outside the corporate limits of Kentucky cities.									
Real Estate	Five cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average county assessment ratio is approximately 33 per cent of current market value.	Local rates vary within limits imposed by law.									
Machinery & Equipment	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 33 per cent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing machinery and equipment.									
Inventory	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 33 per cent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction is allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing inventories, raw materials and goods in process.									
Sales & Use	Three per cent retail sales and use tax with broad exemptions for industry.	None									
Intangible Property	The assessment ratios and tax rates per \$100 of assessed value for the various classes of intangible property are as follow: <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>Bank Deposits</td> <td>100%</td> <td>1/10 of 1¢</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stocks & Bonds</td> <td>100%</td> <td>25¢ per \$100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Accounts Receivable</td> <td>85%</td> <td>25¢ per \$100</td> </tr> </table>	Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of 1¢	Stocks & Bonds	100%	25¢ per \$100	Accounts Receivable	85%	25¢ per \$100	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on intangible property.
Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of 1¢									
Stocks & Bonds	100%	25¢ per \$100									
Accounts Receivable	85%	25¢ per \$100									

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES
1948

103.200 - 103.280

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS FOR CITIES GENERALLY

103.200 Definitions for KRS 103.200 to 103.280. As used in KRS 103.200 to 103.280, "industrial building" means any building or structure suitable for and intended for use as a factory, mill, shop, processing plant, assembly plant, or fabricating plant, to be rented or leased to an industrial concern by the city by which it is acquired.

103.210 Issuance of Bonds. In order to promote the reconversion to peace-time economy, to relieve the conditions of unemployment, to aid in the rehabilitation of returning veterans and to encourage the increase of industry in this state, any city may borrow money and issue negotiable bonds for the purpose of defraying the cost of acquiring any industrial building, either by purchase or construction, but only after an ordinance has been adopted by the legislative body of the city specifying the proposed undertaking, the amount of bonds to be issued, and the maximum rate of interest the bonds are to bear. The ordinance shall further provide that the industrial building is to be acquired pursuant to the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280.

103.220 Interest on Bonds; terms. (1) The bonds may be issued to bear interest at a rate not to exceed six percent per annum, payable either annually or semi-annually, and shall be executed in such manner and be payable at such times not exceeding twenty-five years from date thereof and at such place or places as the city legislative body determines.

(2) The bonds may provide that they or any of them may be called for redemption prior to maturity, on interest payment dates not earlier than one year from the date of issuance of the bonds, at a price not exceeding 103 and accrued interest, under conditions fixed by the city legislative body before issuing the bonds.

103.230 Bonds negotiable; disposal; payable only from revenue. Bonds issued pursuant to KRS 103.200 to 103.280 shall be negotiable. If any officer whose signature or countersignature appears on the bonds or coupons ceases to be such officer, before delivery of the bonds, his signature or countersignature shall nevertheless be valid and sufficient for all purposes the same as if he had remained in office until delivery. The bonds shall be sold in such manner and upon such terms as the city legislative body deems best, or any contract for the acquisition of any industrial building may provide that payment shall be made in such bonds. In no event shall any bonds be negotiated on a basis to yield more than 6% except as provided in subsection (2) in KRS 103.220. The bonds shall be payable solely from the revenue derived from the building, and shall not constitute an indebtedness of the city within the meaning of the Constitution.

It shall be plainly stated on the face of each bond that it has been issued under the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and that it does not constitute an indebtedness of the city within the meaning of the constitution.

103.240 Use of proceeds of bonds. All money received from the bonds shall be applied solely for the acquisition of the industrial building, and the necessary expense of preparing, printing and selling said bonds, or to advance the payment of interest on the bonds during the first three years following the date of the bonds.

103.250 Receiver in case of default. If there is any default in the payment of principal or interest of any bond, any court having jurisdiction of the action may appoint a receiver to administer the industrial building on behalf of the city, with power to charge and collect rents sufficient to provide for the payment of any bonds or obligations outstanding against the building, and for the payment of operating expenses, and to apply the income and revenue in conformity with KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and the ordinance referred to in KRS 103.210.

103.260 Application of revenue; charges for use. (1) At or before the issuance of bonds the city legislative body shall, by ordinance, set aside and pledge the income and revenue of the industrial building into a separate and special fund to be used and applied in payment of the cost thereof and in the maintenance, operation and depreciation thereof. The ordinance shall definitely fix and determine the amount of revenue necessary to be set apart and applied to the payment of principal and interest of the bonds, and the proportion of the balance of the income and revenue to be set aside as a proper and adequate depreciation account, and the remaining proportion of such balance shall be set aside for the reasonable and proper operation and maintenance of industrial building.

(2) The rents to be charged for the use of the building shall be fixed and revised from time to time so as to be sufficient to provide for payment of interest upon all bonds and to create a sinking fund to pay the principal thereof when due, and to provide for the operation and maintenance of the building and an adequate depreciation account.

103.270 Depreciation account. (1) If a surplus is accumulated in the operating and maintenance funds equal to the cost of maintaining and operating the industrial building during the remainder of the calendar, operating or fiscal year, and during the succeeding like year, any excess over such amount may be transferred at any time by the city legislative body to the depreciation account, to be used for improvements, extensions or additions to the building.

(2) The funds accumulating to the depreciation account shall be expended in balancing depreciation in the industrial building or in making new constructions, extensions or additions thereto. Any such accumulations may be invested as the city legislative body may designate, and if invested the income from such investment shall be carried into the depreciation account.

103.280 Additional Bonds. (1) If the city legislative body finds that the bonds authorized will be insufficient to accomplish the purpose desired, additional bonds may be authorized and issued in the same manner.

(2) Any city acquiring any industrial building pursuant to the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 may, at the time of issuing the bonds for such acquisition, provide for additional bonds for extensions and permanent improvements, to be placed in escrow and to be negotiated from time to time as proceeds for that purpose may be necessary. Bonds placed in escrow shall, when negotiated, have equal standing with the bonds of the same issue.

(3) The city may issue new bonds to provide funds for the payment of any outstanding bonds, in accordance with the procedure prescribed by KRS 103.200 to 103.280. The new bonds shall be secured to the same extent and shall have the same source of payment as the bonds refunded.

The Following Amendment was made to KRS 103.200 to 103.280 by the 1952 Kentucky Legislature.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY:

Section 103.200 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

As used in KRS 103.200 to 103.280, "industrial building" or "buildings" means any building or structure suitable for and intended for use as a factory, mill, shop, processing plant, assembly plant, or fabricating plant, and/or the necessary operating machinery and equipment, to be rented or leased to an industrial concern by the city by which it is acquired.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES
OF
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS
IN KENTUCKY

1. Original articles of incorporation and all existing and subsequent amendments to original articles must be filed with the Secretary of State of Kentucky, certified by the Secretary of State of the state of incorporation, as of the current date, in chronological order. A \$25.00 filing fee for original articles and amendments is required. A fee of \$10.00 is required for recording articles and amendments.
2. A statement of corporation designating a process agent and place of business in Kentucky is required, for which the filing fee is \$5.00. Our Constitution requires that the process agent reside at the place of business.
3. Photostatic copies will be accepted for filing and recording, if they are PLAINLY LEGIBLE and in proper legal form with respect to size, durability, etc., and of such size and quality as to permit them to be rephotostated.

For further information write to

Henry H. Carter,
Secretary of State,
Commonwealth of Kentucky.

COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

As a state, Kentucky realizes the importance of industry in developing her many resources. In addition to the Department of Economic Development, which was created for the express purpose of promoting the economic development of the Commonwealth, there are many state agencies actively engaged in programs which, directly or indirectly, contribute materially to the solution of problems which affect our industrial growth. Since it is a statutory function of the Department of Economic Development "to coordinate development plans," contact with the following state agencies and others concerned may be established through this agency.

The Kentucky Highway Department, in planning its program of development and expansion, gives every consideration to the needs of existing and proposed industries. During the year 1959, 2,645 miles of highway and bridges were placed under contract at a total cost of \$62,905,575. Kentucky has ranked in the upper fourth of all states in recent years in both the number of miles of highway construction and in the amount of money spent.

The Department of Economic Security will furnish data regarding potential labor supply, prevailing wage rates, characteristics of labor supply and employment and economic characteristics for any area in the State. The Department's Division of Employment Service with offices in 24 cities in the State is available at all times to assist in recruitment of workers for industry both old and new. All local offices in the State are equipped to administer specific aptitude tests for 270 different occupations as a part of the recruitment process. These tests facilitate getting the "round peg" into the "round hole" thereby helping to reduce worker turnover and training time.

The Kentucky Department of Industrial Relations has been highly successful in its relations with both management and labor. Representatives of this department are available at all times to consult with industries on any matter in which they can be of service.

The Kentucky Department of Revenue offers the services of its tax consultants to industries seeking locations within the state, as well as to resident industries.

The Kentucky Department of Economic Development takes pride, not only in the services it has to offer to industries seeking locations in Kentucky, but in the service it attempts to render on a continuing basis to existing industry. Established industries have found the state to be considerate of their welfare and we welcome the opportunity to introduce representatives of prospective new industries to our present family of industries.